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Artesian Water for the City.

President Smith, of the Board of Health, stated last evening that all the water pipes of the city would be flushed early this morning and water from the Nuuanu reservoirs shut off.

The pumping plant will be started up and, so far as possible, the city will be supplied with artesian water from the new wells. Gates in the pipes through out the city will be opened until the whole system has been thoroughly cleaned. By putting the pumping plant into service all the lower portion of the city will be free from possible contamination through surface water.

THE CITY IS BEING CLEANED.

Board of Health Declares Asiatic Cholera to be Here.

TOWN DIVIDED INTO DISTRICTS.

Ten Physicians Volunteered for the Work—Squads to be Increased Today. No New Cases Reported Yesterday and Last Night—Precaution is Taken.

Shortly before noon Thursday a meeting of the Board of Health was held to hear the report of the physicians carrying on experiments to determine the character of the sickness causing the death of the natives in Iwilei district. Drs. Day, Myers, Herbert and Wood reported that they had found the true bacilli of Asiatic cholera.

This decision having been reached, it was then decided to follow the suggestion made by Dr. Herbert at Wednesday's meeting to divide the city into districts, each under a doctor with assistants who shall see that every district is thoroughly disinfected and cleaned. Ten doctors volunteered for the work, and were assigned as follows:

DR. MYERS. Section No. 1.—Lying between Palama road and the shore and from harbor indefinitely westward.

DR. G. HERBERT. Section No. 2.—Lying between Palama road and Judd street and from Liliha street westward.

DR. WAYSON. Section No. 3.—Bounded mauka by School street, makai by Palama road, Nuuanu river and Beretania street, east by Nuuanu street, west by Liliha street.

DR. EMERSON. Section No. 4.—Bounded mauka by School street, makai by Beretania street, east by Kinau and Alapai streets, west by Nuuanu street.

DR. COOPER. Section No. 5.—Bounded mauka by Beretania street, makai by water front, east by Nuuanu street, west by harbor and stream.

DR. WOOD. Section No. 6.—Bounded mauka by Beretania street, makai by the water front, east by Alakea street, west by Nuuanu street.

DR. HOWARD. Section No. 7.—Lying between Beretania street and the sea and east of Alakea street.

DR. SMITH. Section No. 8.—Lying mauka of Beretania street and east of Kinau and Alapai streets.

DR. DAY. Section No. 9.—Lying between School and Judd streets and between Liliha and Punchbowl streets.

DR. MONSARRAT. Section No. 10.—Nuuanu valley, lying above the line of Judd street.

These physicians set out with four assistants and worked till evening disinfecting in the several districts with lime and creoline. Today the squads under the physicians will be increased, and the work pressed with all dispatch possible. No new cases were reported yesterday, though one or two suspects were turned in toward evening. So far as could be learned, these proved to be aggravated cases of diarrhoea.

President Smith stated that the rumor that a wake was held over the body of Lono, the native who died on Nuuanu street, was entirely false. No one but attendants was allowed in the house during the sickness, and the premises are still under quarantine. The body was thoroughly disinfected and buried soon after death.

The outlook for passengers intending to leave on the Monowai was not particularly bright last evening. It was reported that it was very doubtful whether the agents would allow the steamer to take on passengers. The vessel will not be brought into port.

The following facts for the people regarding cholera and its treatment are culled from a pamphlet issued by the California Board of Health in the year 1885:

Cholera being essentially a preventable disease, all questions concerning its cause, diffusion, and prevention, must interest the people of this coast just now, when Europe is again the theater of its manifestations; and as all preventive measures are based upon the assumption that the virus or germ of the disease is a living organism capable of transmission through water, food, clothing, or personal contact, and like all living matter, is itself susceptible of death, the prevention of its dissemination, or the means of its speedy destruction, are the desiderata to be sought.

Cholera upon these shores is a foreigner, and has never yet visited us, except by importation, and then only after ample warning.

What can be done in the way of prevention locally? Much may be done if the officers of health, or the properly constituted authorities do their duty. Cholera, as was said before, is a preventable disease; its habitat is among a crowd, it revels in filth and decomposing organisms, but failing to find suitable conditions for its growth and maintenance it dies out. Consequently, the very first thing to be done is for each individual to see that his house, outhouse, and yard is put into a good sanitary condition. Do not wait for any health officer, see to it yourself. Have your drains cleaned out and flushed with water; your privy or cesspool emptied and disinfected immediately. See that your cellar is cleared of all decaying substances, have it thoroughly whitewashed, and all filth, rags, etc., burned. If you have a well see that water thereof is not contaminated by drainage from the house or outhouses. If you have the slightest suspicion that it is, boil the water before using, or better still, shut up that well and dig another away from all chance of such contamination. If you use river water, which is more or less polluted, see that it is boiled before drinking it, and you will save your health for the trouble. Avoid crowding in sleeping rooms. See that each room is properly ventilated, nothing being so conducive to disease as an overcrowded and ill ventilated apartment. Plenty of fresh pure air, pure water, and wholesome food, with household and personal cleanliness, will do more to prevent the access of cholera to your dwelling than all the supplications of the credulous, or the nostrums of the charlatan. While there is danger of cholera, or, indeed, any epidemic disease, developing in your midst, it is an act of prudence to avoid excessive fatigue from any source, as the system when tired or exhausted is much more liable to infection and less able to resist it than in other conditions. It is also indispensable that the stomach and bowels be kept in a healthy state by avoiding all unripe fruit, decaying vegetables, fish, flesh or any food that is not perfectly sweet and fresh. Temperance in all things should be enjoined, and especially in alcoholic beverages, as it is found by experience that the intemperate, or those addicted to drinking intoxicating fluids habitually are the first to die in an epidemic of cholera. Nature knows no mercy in dealing with the violators of Nature's laws; if her laws are transgressed the punishment is swift and certain. Food should not be kept in the same room with the sick from any infectious disease; neither should that consumed by the sick be used by others, but either burned or disposed of in some other equally safe way.

If cholera should appear in your dwelling, the first thing to do is to isolate the patient, put him in a comfortable room without carpets and with as little furniture as is consistent with comfort, disinfect immediately all discharges from the body, and either burn or bury them, do not throw them into either privy or cesspool to poison your family or your neighbors; see that the patient has medical attendance promptly; do not wait ten or twelve hours to see if he will get better—delay in cholera means death. Cholera always gives warning of its approach by premonitory diarrhoea; this is the favorable opportunity to arrest the disease, the attack is then under the control of medicine judiciously chosen and administered; a few hours delay and it will have passed from comparative safety to extreme danger, perhaps beyond the power of remedies to save; act, then, promptly and intelligently, and a valuable life may be rescued from a fatal illness.

If there is no medical man within easy call and a person be attacked with premonitory diarrhoea, place him in bed at once, apply warmth to the feet, a mustard poultice over the abdomen, and give a teaspoonful of paregoric (which is to be found in every family), every hour until your medical attendant arrives. Do not give indiscriminately stimulants—brandy, red pepper, camphor, ginger, etc., advised by busy-bodies; wait for skilled medical advice—more people are killed by quackery and meddling trifling than by disease.

If traveling, avoid as much as possible using urinals or water closets at railway stations; they are constant sources of infection, if not properly taken care of and daily disinfected. Remember that cholera is always, in this country imported; it seeks crowds, and follows, as a rule, the line of travel; railway companies and lines of transportation generally, should see that all urinals, water closets, and baggage rooms belonging to the company, or about their premises, are daily cleansed, purified, and disinfected.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

Disinfection is the destruction of the poisons of infectious or contagious diseases. Deodorizers, or substances which destroy smells, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not necessarily have an odor. Disinfection cannot compensate for want of cleanliness or of ventilation.

DISINFECTANTS TO BE EMPLOYED.

Roll Sulphur (brimstone), for fumigation; this is a cheap and efficient substance for fumigating rooms; it is positively destructive to disease germs, when efficiently used.

Sulphate of Iron (copperas), dissolved in the proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon of water, is a cheap and reliable deodorizer and antiseptic for privies, cesspools, sewers, etc.

Sulphate of Zinc, in the proportion of four ounces of sulphate and two ounces of common salt to the gallon of water, is efficient and harmless for clothing, bed linen, blankets, etc. It should be used boiling hot, and the articles to be disinfected plunged into it and thoroughly boiled.

Corrosive Sublimate, in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce to the gallon, is an unsurpassed germicide and disinfectant, but has the disadvantage of being excessively poisonous and therefore dangerous for general use.

Carbolic Acid, is of uncertain strength, is expensive, and experience has shown that it must be employed in comparatively large quantities to be of any use. It is also liable, by its strong odor, to give a false sense of security.

HOW TO USE DISINFECTANTS.

I. In the sick room. The most available agents are fresh air and cleanliness. The clothing, towels, bed linen, etc., should, on removal from the patient, be placed in a tub of the zinc solution, boiling hot if possible. All discharges from the patient should either be received in vessels containing the copperas or corrosive sublimate solution, or if this is impracticable, should be covered with the solution. Unnecessary furniture, especially that which is stuffed, carpets, and hangings, should be removed from the room at the outset, if possible, otherwise they should remain for fumigation and treatment.

II. Fumigation with sulphur is the only practicable method of disinfecting the house. For this purpose the rooms to be disinfected must be vacated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding, and other articles which cannot be treated with the zinc solution, should be opened and exposed during fumigation, as directed below: Close the rooms as tightly as possible, stopping up every crevice and keyhole; place the sulphur in iron pans supported upon bricks placed in washbasins containing a little water, set it on fire with alcohol or kerosene sprinkled upon it, and allow the room to remain closed twenty-four hours. For a room ten feet square at least two pounds of sulphur will be required; for larger rooms proportionately larger quantities will be necessary.

III. Privies, cellars, yards, stables, gutters, privies, cesspools, water closets, sewers, drains, should be liberally treated with the copperas solution; it is cheap and effective, and may save your life. The copperas solution may be easily prepared by hanging a basket containing about sixty pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

IV. Body and bedclothing. It is best to burn all articles which have been in contact with persons sick of infectious or contagious diseases. Articles too valuable to be destroyed should be treated as follows: Cotton, linen, flannels, blankets, etc., should be treated with the boiling hot zinc solution; introduce piece by piece; secure thorough wetting, and boil for half an hour. Furs, silks, heavy woolen clothing, bedcovers, and beds, which cannot be thus treated with the zinc solution, should be hung in the room during fumigation, their surfaces fully exposed and their pockets turned inside out; afterwards they should be hung in the open air—beaten and shaken. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., should be cut open, the contents spread out, and thoroughly fumigated. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but should afterwards be removed to the open air and thoroughly shaken and beaten.

V. Corpses should be washed thoroughly with the zinc or corrosive sublimate solution, then wrapped in a sheet wet with the solution, and buried at once. Metallic or metal-lined coffins should be used when possible, and always when the body is to be transported for any considerable distance.

If these notes of warning and guides to action are heeded, and fear does not usurp the place of common sense, we have little to dread from cholera personally. It is the unthinking multitude, the selfish egotist, the "wait until it comes" people, that we have to fear. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and there is no disease to which this aphorism so aptly applies as cholera.

CHOLERA MIXTURE of the British army. Taken from the Scientific American receipt book.

Oil of Anise 3 drms.
Oil of Cajuput 3 drms.
Oil of Juniper 3 drms.
Ether 8 drms.
Liquor acid of Haller 1 drm.
Tincture of Cinamon 4 oz.

Dose ten drops every quarter hour in a tablespoonful of water.

Reception by Miss Gillam.

A pleasant reception was given in the parlors of Kawaiahao Seminary last evening by Miss Gillam, principal of that institution, to the faculties of the different local colleges and schools and visiting teachers from the other islands. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and a large number of prominent people attended. The teachers for the seminary that recently arrived from the States were introduced to the guests.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

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UNION OF STATES A FAILURE.

Plan to Purchase Rome and Make Pope a Temporal Ruler

GERMAN RULER HATES AMERICANS

New York Enforces Sunday Law—Only
Land Cotton Mill Goes to Japan—Seals
skins Scandal Among Russian Naval
Officers—Foolish Experiment Etc.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A special to the World from Guatemala says: The real intent of the meeting at Amagaya of the Presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador was, it is asserted, to form a union of those three countries, excluding Costa Rica and Guatemala, but that Guatemala insisted on being in the union and Mexican influence was brought to bear to destroy the project. Another attempt to form a union, including Guatemala, will soon be made, it is said.

It is an open secret in government circles that a conspiracy has been discovered, with headquarters in this city and ramifications in all the principal towns of the country, to overthrow President Barrios, who intends, it is declared, to proclaim himself dictator. Only a small part of the garrison is allowed to be absent from the barracks at a time.

A cable to the World from Santa Ana says: Among the new troops being stationed here are many Guatemalans. There is a general fear that this is the prelude to Guatemalan domination.

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 3.—Martial law is still in force. President Gutierrez is constantly guarded. It is reported that, seeing the hopelessness of his position, and being desirous of keeping the country peaceful, he has offered to resign, but the leaders of his party insist on his remaining in power.

COTTON MILLS FROM JAPAN

Large Oakland Plant About to be Removed to the Orient.

OAKLAND (Cal.), Aug. 3.—The directors of the California Cotton Mills in East Oakland have for some time had under consideration a proposition to remove their entire plant to Japan. The company was organized in 1883 with a capital of \$600,000, has given employment to as many as 300 employees at a time, and has paid out not less than \$1,000,000 in wages; but, as the superintendent explains the situation, the Wilson tariff bill, supplemented by the determination of the State Prison Directors to go into the manufacture of ore bags, cotton rope and twine, makes it impossible to carry on the mills at a figure which will return even a moderate interest on the investment.

The striking point of the affair is the offer that Japan makes to induce the transfer of the plant to that country. Japan will give absolute exemption from all taxation for twenty years, and will promise able-bodied male expert labor for 15 cents a day, while for girls and boys all that is asked is 8 cents a day.

The removal of this mill to Japan is no new experiment on the part of the Japanese. They have already over \$600,000 spindles running and are constantly adding to their plant. To take over an American mill which has been tested by twelve years of experience, and the machinery of which is adapted to the manufacture of ore bags cotton rope and cotton twine, which Japan has thus far not undertaken to manufacture, would be an excellent stroke of business for Japan.

A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Conquest of the Indian Natives West of the Alleghenies.

GREENVILLE (O.), Aug. 3.—The centennial of the conquest of the Indian natives was celebrated here today. The treaty of peace was signed August 3, 1795, between General Anthony Wayne and the representatives of the conquered Indians at Greenville. The Ohio Legislature last winter authorized Governor McKinley to invite the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, which states furnished most of the soldiers in the campaign of 1794, to send representatives to participate in a celebration, and to invite these states to prepare tablets or other mementoes for a memorial structure.

A salute of 100 guns was fired at sunrise. The distinguished visitors were escorted from the depot by the military and other organizations. Later there was a large parade of National Guards and civic organizations. A feature of the parade was the delegation of visiting Indians. This afternoon speeches were delivered by the Mayor, Governor McKinley, Judge S. F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, and Judge W. J. Gilmore, of Columbus. Tonight there were fireworks and speeches.

DON I LIKE AMERICANS

Emperor William Expresses His Preference in Strong Language

NEW YORK, August 3.—A recent letter from London tells a story which is of unusual importance. It has been noted that Emperor William of Germany was very chary of extending his invitations to Americans for the Kiel festival. He could not avoid asking Ambassador Bayard and our naval attaché at the court of Vienna, but these were all the Americans bidden, while invitations were lavishly distributed among representatives of other powers. Notwithstanding the fact that Count von Bismarck, who was a schoolmate of his majesty, is an intimate friend of William, there has been a feeling in some time that Americans are not popular with that monarch. Direct confirmation of this impression comes now. The Emperor

has a number of intimate friends among the English nobility. To one of these he sent an autograph letter asking the nobleman to be his personal and unofficial guest at the festival. The letter ended with the phrase: "There will be no Americans present. —them all." The story is confirmed by the nobleman, who is now in New York.

In Kaiser William's Realm

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The German exports for the last six months show an increase of 165,000,000 marks, compared with the same period of 1894. The increase in sugar alone is 45,300,000 marks.

Prince Max of Saxony has been ordained a priest by the Bishop of Eichstätt, Bavaria, his father, Prince George of Saxony, being present. The congress of the International Bicyclist Association will be held at Cologne from August 17th to August 20th. A number of American wheelmen, including Wheeler, Zimmerman, Banker and Johnson, will compete for the world's championship.

During the early part of the week severe thunderstorms and cloudbursts did much damage throughout Germany. In Bavaria the village of Gesselsberg was entirely destroyed, with much loss of life. Six persons were killed in one province.

A DROUGHT PREDICTED

The Sunday-Closing Law to be Enforced in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—President Roosevelt and his colleagues in the Police Board have determined that the record of tomorrow shall disprove allegations that there is any relaxation on the part of the police on the Sunday closing movement. Tomorrow a new plan will be followed, and if there is one "wet" spot within the confines of Manhattan Island, Roosevelt declares it will not be the fault of the police. The efforts of the police and their allies, the City Vigilance League and citizens, will be directed toward saloon keepers who last Sunday resorted to subterfuge and did business in defiance of the police and the spies who were detailed to watch them.

A list of such places in every precinct was prepared during the week by the respective commanders and a copy furnished to the Police Commissioners.

Saloon keepers who have maintained a defiant attitude and persisted in supplying beer to the customers from back rooms or from the basement or apartments in some building other than a place licensed will certainly, Roosevelt thinks, fall into the clutches of the police tomorrow. Any one caught may expect to be severely dealt with.

RICH GOLD STRIKE.

Inexhaustible Body of High Grade Ore Discovered on Colorado River

YUMA (A. T.), August 3.—The richest gold strike ever made on the Colorado river was that in the Pecosch mines today. Some miners working in what has always been supposed to be barren ground, began an operation in the great vein of quartzite. On the surface no gold was found in the rock. At a depth of twenty inches they struck \$5 to \$8 ore, which at the end of twenty feet increased to \$15 to \$18. They then sunk a shaft on the ore. At the depth of five feet the rock runs \$18 to \$25, at ten feet from \$25 to \$50, and from seventeen to twenty feet it runs from \$50 to \$150 per ton in free gold. The ore body as now opened is twenty feet wide, and neither wall is yet shown. At the bottom of the shaft the ore grows richer as depth is attained.

The croppings of the surface are 700 feet wide and show for a long distance. All the ground covered by the new find has been located. It is regarded by mining men to be the richest and most important strike ever made in Southern Arizona or along the Colorado river.

A SEALSKIN SCANDAL.

Serious Charge Against the Officers of a Russian Warship

LONDON, Aug. 3.—An extraordinary scandal has just come to light in connection with Russia and the Behring Sea patrol. About the middle of last winter a firm of fur brokers in Hamburg received 5000 sealskins, with instructions to forward them to London in time for the big February sale which occurs here every year. It was noticed that the packages did not bear the usual marks, and what also struck people as peculiar was that not one of the skins had a bullet-hole in it. It is now reported, on good authority, that these skins were sent by the officers of the Russian warship which left Robin's Island last September, and it is presumed that the enterprise was the private speculation of those who were sent there to protect the seals. The Russians were encamped on the island for four or five months, and, as is customary, no one was allowed to land on the island during their stay there. It is presumed that the crew employed their time in clubbing these seals. The skins were sold at Lampton's big sale here last February.

PLANS TO PURCHASE ROME

They Hope to Make the Pope Once Again a Temporal Ruler.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The World's London correspondent cables a story comes to me which would seem preposterous except for its apparently unimpeachable authority.

It is alleged that a number of wealthy Spaniards have addressed a communication to prominent and rich Catholics in France, Austria and England proposing to raise a fund to purchase Rome from Italy, and thus free the Pope from his imprisonment, although voluntary, and make him again a temporal ruler.

It is said that the almost bankrupt condition of Italy is given as the reason for the belief that the government would accept the proposition. The scheme seems wild enough, were it not that Italy's condition is now one of the most alarming elements in Europe, and the situation is rapidly driving her helplessly tax-ridden people toward anarchy.

Italy and Brazil

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro cables that the Brazilian government

has received information from Baron Blanc, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in relation to Italy's claims for alleged outrages perpetrated during the revolution, in which Italian subjects were injured. The note of Baron Blanc contains the intimation that he will not treat with Brazil's Minister in Italy and it is reported that the latter's passports may be returned to him.

ALAMEDA A NEW SENSATION

Lady Sholto Wants to be a School Girl An Interesting Problem

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Lady Sholto Douglas, of Alameda, wife of the eccentric lordling, has developed a new ambition, and in so doing has supplied the Alameda school department with an interesting problem. Lady Sholto has tired of cooking and washing dishes and in search of higher culture has applied for admission as a pupil to the Alameda High School. She made application on Friday morning to Principal Scott, but was not received with open arms. In fact, Lady Sholto was put off just like any plain, ordinary American citizen who happens to be over school age. Her case will be considered by the school directors.

Lady Sholto suffers under two disabilities. She is over the school age prescribed for school children, and she is a married woman. The school board will consider these facts at leisure and will decide whether or not they can find grounds to give her ladyship that culture and classical polish which Miss Mooney and Loretta Addis had not leisure to acquire.

A Claim Against Spain

NEW YORK, August 3.—Charles T. Lynn, "Cuban Cattle King," who arrived from the scene of insurgent fighting in Santa Clara province recently, has come to this country to push his claim of \$150,000 against the Spanish Government for the destruction of his father's property and the imprisonment of his mother in the jail at Trinidad, Cuba, without warrant of law.

Repairing the Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Trains were stopped on the Brooklyn bridge tonight for the first time since it was built, and for the next twenty-four hours they will not be running. The promenade is also closed. Vehicles travel on the south road and pedestrians on the north roadway. This is caused by the necessity for repairs on the New York end of the structure.

Pacing Record Lowered

DECATUR (Ill.), August 3.—In the trial of speed yesterday in the presence of a large number of horsemen Effie Powers, by Anderson Wilkes, owned by Breuneman Brothers, and Pectora Wilkes, by Reglie, owned by R. R. Montgomery, paced a mile in 2:15 flat. This beats the world's record one and one-half seconds.

Susan B. Anthony Is Ill.

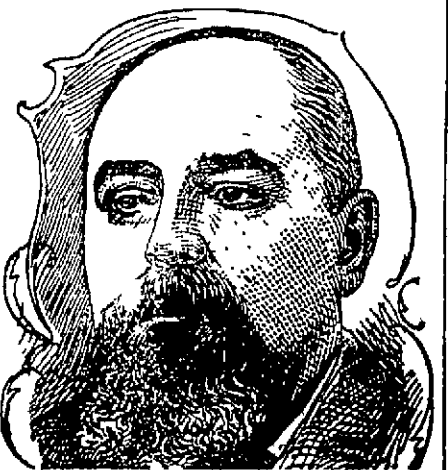
ROCHESTER (N. Y.), August 3.—For the second time in her life Susan B. Anthony has had to cancel an engagement to speak, on account of sickness. Her sister, Mary Anthony, stated that Susan was tired out from too steady work and was going to rest for the remainder of the summer.

The Colima Volcano In Eruption.

COLIMA (Mexico), August 3.—The volcano at Colima, again throwing up huge volumes of smoke and dull, persistent roaring is heard presaging another eruption. People are moving away from the vicinity of the mountain in great alarm.

Very Old Woman Dead

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), August 3.—Mrs. Annie Murry died at Olneyville today. She claimed to have been 118 years of age. It is known she was alive 108 years ago.



M. L. Chevreton Leonard, Mo.

In Agony

15 Years With Salt Rheum

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures a Perfect Cure.

"I Hood & Co. Lowell Mass. Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent medicine. I had eczema in my leg for fifteen years. Part of the time it was one mass of scabs, and about every week a eruption would gather under the skin and the scabs would slough off.

The Itching and Burning sensation made me suffer indescribable agonies. I spent a great deal of money for different remedies but did not get relief. About a year ago, leading physicians advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and have taken five bottles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. Now all the sores, scabs and pain have vanished and I am enjoying perfect health. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is second to none and gladly recommend it to all suffering humanity." M. L. CHEVRETON Leonard Missouri.

Hood's Pills act easily yet promptly and effectively on the liver and bowels. HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOT HAVING business to transact with the Honolulu Sheep Station Company are forbidden to leave the road or track on the land controlled by said company without first obtaining permission. Dogs found on the land will be destroyed and no kind of animals be allowed to pass over the road. HONOLULU SHEEP STATION COMPANY, Honolulu April 20, 1895.

LOCKED IN A STEEL VAULT.

How It Feels To Be Nearly Suffocated

A Chicago Man Tries an Experiment Which Almost Causes His Death

CHICAGO, August 3.—Walter Barnes and Frank Williams were theorizing on the Holmes case tonight while sitting in Heslas' jewelry store, on West Madison street. Barnes thought that Holmes must have suffocated his victims first by locking them into the vault that opened into his office. His gaze fell upon the door of the big vault in which Heslas locks his jewelry at night, and he was impressed by the idea that death by suffocation was as easy as going to sleep on a hair mattress.

"Say, Frank," said he, "suppose I get in the vault and you shut the door a little while and I'll tell you how it seems to a man who is about to be smothered." Barnes climbed into the big steel box and curled up between a row of drawers and the door. The heavy door swung shut and Williams pulled the lever that forces it into its jamb. He pulled it so far that when he heard Barnes faintly calling a few minutes later it couldn't be moved.

Williams shouted for help. Hesla heard a call from a back room, and in a moment was pulling with Williams upon the handle. The jeweler saw that no two men could move the door, and rushed wildly out on the sidewalk. Half a dozen men poured in and began an assault upon the vault door. A rope was fastened upon the handle and everybody pulled. The door wouldn't budge.

A crowbar was found and a vain attempt was made to pry the door open. Barnes had been locked in twenty-five minutes, when Hesla grabbed a wrench and unfastened the nuts that held the lever on the door. Then with a mighty pull on the rope the door came open. Barnes was lifted out unconscious and black in the face and remained senseless for half an hour, when he finally recovered. He remarked that he had changed his opinion of suffocation.

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In Very Latest Styles of 6-inch wide Mouldings.

Packed and Shipped to any Address on the Islands.

\$10 For the Extremely Low Price of \$10

Call and See Samples at

KING BROS.,

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Champagne.

JUST RECEIVED PER

MARTHA BOCKHAHN,

A Small Consignment of

Jules Mumm & Co's Champagne

"CARTE BLANCHE"

AND

"EXTRA DRY,"

In Quarts and Pints

F. A. Schaefer & Co.

MILL ENGINE

FOR SALE

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder 13 inches, Length of Stroke 40 inches, Crank Shaft on left of Cylinder, Hand Reversing Gear Diameter of Fly Wheel 14 feet. Size of Engine Bed 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

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POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY OF THE KIND THAT CURES THE COUGH IN 20,000 CASES.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled remedy for all the above ailments. It is the only remedy of the kind that cures the cough in 20,000 cases.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SELL TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE. See the words "Thomas Powell Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SOLE IMPORTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING, THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE STRAITS, NEW ZEALAND, AND ALL COUNTRIES.

Agents for Honolulu, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it acts as a CHARM, and is generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES, COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE TRUE PALLIATIVE IN NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cures short attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London C.W.

AYER'S

Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR

—AND—

PROMOTES Abundant Growth

OF THE HAIR.

It cures itching humors and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again and with the natural color restored."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

BEWARE OF cheap imitations. The name is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Special Meeting.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company will be held at the office of James F. Merwin, at Honolulu, Oahu, on MONDAY, the 9th day of September, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m. A full attendance is requested.

A. N. KEPO KAI, Secretary.

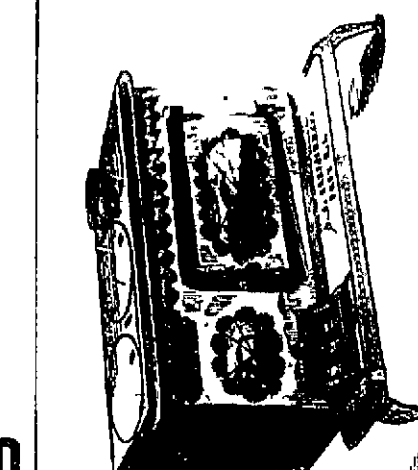
Waikuku, Maui August 17, 1895.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

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Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

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Carriage Materials

Of Every Description Including

OAK, ASH, HICKORY

—AND—

WHITE WOOD LUMBER,

Spokes, all sizes; Savern Wheels, Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Felloes, Bent Rims from 1 to 2 1/2 inches, Dump Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double-trees, Single-trees, Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes;

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Trimmers' Materials

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc., with first-class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices.

UNDER STRICT QUARANTINE.

Death at Iwilei Causes Prompt Action by the Health Board.

Physicians in Conference—No Passengers Allowed to Go to the Other Islands.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held Tuesday afternoon to consider measures to be taken in consequence of the death of a native woman at Iwilei from sickness very similar to Asiatic cholera. Dr. Murray, who attended the case stated that he first saw the woman on Sunday night and she died early Monday morning. Monday another woman living in the same house was taken down with the same symptoms, but was now regarded as convalescent.

President Smith stated that as soon as the cases were reported to the Board he had gone to the house, made a personal investigation and later had the premises placed under strict quarantine.

A somewhat lengthy discussion of the various cases at the quarantine station was entered into by the physicians present. While the sickness resembled cholera, the essential features were not present. The Belgic came into port with a clean bill of health, though the steerage passengers claimed that three deaths occurred on the passage, the sickness being accompanied with symptoms quite similar to the cases at the quarantine. Although no definite decision was reached as to the exact character of the disease, it was the unanimous opinion that the most stringent measures should be taken to prevent any possible contagion.

It was finally decided to quarantine the Iwilei district and also stop passenger traffic to the other islands until the exact nature and extent of the disease was determined. The steamers will be allowed to run on usual time and carry freight and mails, but officers and deck hands are cautioned against going on shore. A strong guard of police was stationed about Iwilei last night to prevent any persons passing to or from the city. Dr. Meyers has been appointed special agent of the Board of Health to make a house to house canvass through the district and attend to any new cases that may arise.

Late last night President Smith stated that there had been no new developments. It is not considered that the quarantine will interfere with passenger traffic to and from the Coast. Passengers will be allowed to land but must remain on this island until the quarantine is raised. A telephone message from the quarantine station reported a clean bill of health there.

School for Leper Children.

The Leprosy Board met Monday night instead of last night as announced. Exhaustive consideration of the school to be started soon at Kalihi Receiving Station was the main business of the evening. Lessons will begin at the completion of the school, which will be in the near future. The plan of teaching the leper boys at the station is highly commended by those who have had acquaintance with the work there. The physicians in charge are to be highly praised for the improvements instituted.

PLENTY OF UNOCCUPIED LAND.

Nearly a Billion Acres Unsurveyed and Undeveloped.

The Governor of Wisconsin is responsible for the statement that there are 25,000,000 acres of land in his State unoccupied and undeveloped and suitable to the requirements of settlers having some knowledge of agriculture. These figures may seem large to those who read of the sale of real estate by square feet, but, when compared with the acreage of some other State in unused land, Wisconsin's figures are almost insignificant. It is a fact that no one knows exactly how much unoccupied land there is in the United States. All the figures on the subject are conjectural. There are in the United States 1,000,000,000 acres of surveyed public lands, and about 1,000,000,000 acres of unsurveyed, undeveloped and Indian lands and reservations. The greater part of the mountainous region of the Rockies has never been accurately surveyed, and recent figures from the State of Nevada show the unsurveyed portion to be in excess of the surveyed part by over 6,000,000 acres. In California, too, there is a very large amount of unsurveyed land, and in all the Territories millions of acres of the same kind.—New York Sun.

Mr. C. D. Yonker, a well known druggist of Bowling Green, Ohio, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, for I am certain that it will always please them. I sell more of it than all other kinds put together." For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H.I.

AND FOR KAWAIAHAO CHURCH.

Drama to be Presented at Independence Park Next Month

Charming Story by Mr. Alderdice of the Bennington—Title is "Meredith's Old Coat"—Local Talent.

The play entitled "Meredith's Old Coat," written by Mr. Alderdice, of the Bennington, and to be played in Honolulu by local talent some time in September, was presented in Washington, D. C., for charitable purposes. Over a thousand dollars was realized. Mr. Alderdice played the part of Mr. Hartwell, he being the only amateur. The remainder of the cast was made up of professionals. The play has gained a favorable reputation for the author and is certainly worthy of every commendation.

As has already been stated in the columns of this paper, "Meredith's Old Coat" is to be given for the benefit of Kawaiahao building fund. It is well known that love for the old historical church is safely enshrined in the hearts of the people and numerous friends are working hand in hand for the success of the entertainment, in order that Kawaiahao may obtain what she now desires most—the completion of rebuilding operations which were stopped some few days ago on account of lack of funds.

An hour nearly every afternoon will be spent in rehearsing. Remarkable progress has been made already. The parts are well taken and talent shines on every hand. Ladies and gentlemen of the city, together with officers from the Bennington, make up the cast.

The play will probably be given at Independence Park pavilion, which hall, it is hoped, will be crowded to overflowing and which surely must be if the people of Honolulu only realize the merit of the play and the talent of those who have been so kind as to take part.

Aside from the play there will be music furnished by a sextet of mandolin and guitar players. Practice will begin this evening. Everything is being pushed with energy and will be kept up until the climax is reached in September and the play presented.

DESERVING YOUNG MAN.

C. F. Peterson Goes to Yale College for a Law Course.

C. F. Peterson leaves today by the Monowai for Yale College, where he will take a thorough law course. Mr. Peterson has acceptably filled the responsible position of second deputy clerk of the Supreme Court for over a year, and, by the most diligent application, has won the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. He accompanied the annexation commission to Washington as secretary, being selected on account of special fitness for the work.

Many admiring friends will watch Mr. Peterson's career, and good reports are expected of him. Those who know him best say he is specially adapted to the law and will become a valued addition to the profession in Honolulu. If untiring energy and close study count in the struggle for prominence in his chosen walk of life—as it surely does, and always marks the successful man—then Mr. Peterson will return from college fully prepared to overcome life's vicissitudes and carve out an honored name.

Energetic, industrious and self-reliant, he has already surmounted the many obstacles of a self-made career, and is now entering upon a higher grade, which will carry him still a step higher up the ladder to fame and fortune.

TEA AND TENNIS.

Farewell on Pacific Club Grounds to Miss Atkinson.

The courts of the Pacific Tennis Club were thrown open to friends of that organization yesterday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 6:30 o'clock, the event being a farewell to Miss Lani Atkinson, who leaves today for the States by the Monowai.

For the first time the club colors were flying from the top of the back nets, in true Eastern style. Twenty pennants in scarlet and navy blue were set twelve feet apart, making a very pretty effect fluttering in the breeze.

The courts were occupied by teams of mixed doubles during the hours mentioned. The sets played were very close, the lady players making many brilliant returns.

Many friends gave the club the pleasure of their presence, some occupying carriages on the outside, and others taking advantage of the shade trees on the grounds.

Tea was served during the afternoon.

noon, Mrs. Dr. Nichols presiding. The Pacific Tennis Club wish to tender a vote of thanks for her kindness.

WORKING THE HISTORIC NILE.

One of the Cataracts to be Converted Into Power.

Now that the waters of the Niagara have been made tributary to human enterprise, it may be interesting to note that a similar undertaking is contemplated in Egypt. The general inspector of public works, Mr. Prompt, has just submitted to the Egyptian government the results of his investigations during the past eight months, relative to the utilization of the cataracts of the Nile for agricultural and mechanical purposes. His project includes an immense reservoir in Upper Egypt which will permit the culture of cane sugar and cotton in the place of cereals. In the furtherance of the realization of this project, he proposes to establish an electric power station near Assuan, where a fall of 45 feet will be utilized. This station would furnish 40,000 horse power, besides furnishing 500,000,000 cubic yards of water for irrigation. A 15-foot dam is to be built across the Nile, just above Cairo, which would furnish both light and motive power at a very low price to the Egyptian capital. The cost of the entire project is estimated at \$3,000,000, which will very likely be raised by private subscription.

The Speedy Bikers.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Verheyen, the German professional, is expected here shortly.

Lady Randolph Churchill is creating a sensation in Paris riding her bicycle clad in deep mourning. Her costume consists of black cloth knickers, over which is worn a short skirt. She has a smartly trimmed bodice, small black bonnet trimmed with plain black, with heavy bands to match.

Fred Titus of this city, who holds the world's record for one hour, and Harry Maddox of Asbury Park, who holds the world's ten mile record, have been matched to ride ten miles for a valuable trophy. The race will take place under the auspices of the National Cycle and Athletic Club of Manhattan Beach on August 14th.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H.I.

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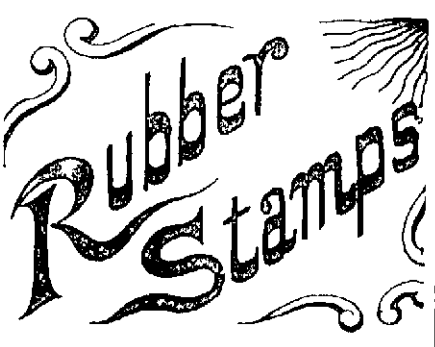
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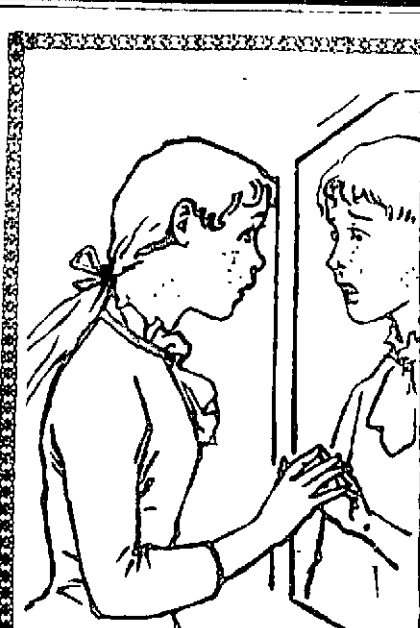
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The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued

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Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1895.

The final decision of the Board of Health needs little comment—it speaks for itself. Having concluded that the contagious disease is in the city, the one absorbing question now is, how to stamp it out. The Board has the full confidence of the people and as a rule will be aided by hearty co-operation from the majority of our citizens. We have classes in this city however that will require the most vigilant watching as cleanliness is a feature of life not down in their catechism. A continuation of the prompt measures adopted thus far will undoubtedly do its work in checking the spread of the disease.

In considering the petition for the retention of Dr. A. B. Lyons, the Board of Education needs to act on much the same principle that it did in the purchase of the new high school. It will be next to impossible to fill Professor Lyons' place, and, though the Board may feel poor just at this time, it cannot afford to economize at a loss. Importing teachers from the States and allowing one of the best scientific men in the country to leave without a strong effort being made to keep him here, is manifestly inconsistent. The unanimity of public opinion ought to impress upon the Government and the Board of Education the fact that Professor Lyons is too valuable an adjunct to the scientific and educational interests of the country to be allowed to leave the country.

An inventor's accident has resulted in the discovery of a new method of generating electricity which may open a way through the difficulties attending the practical use of the storage battery system. The Scientific American states that G. L. Roberts, an inventor of Minneapolis, has brought to light a sand battery by which electricity is generated by pouring an acid upon the sand in the battery cell. The character of the acid remains a secret, notwithstanding the great Edison has attempted to solve the mystery. One battery will furnish electricity for an incandescent burner for 600 hours, and the cost of refilling is about seventeen cents. Should the perfection of this invention show that electricity can be generated in large quantities it will not be many years before the railway companies will be casting about for sand banks and acid factories.

LATER developments in the condition of public health in the city are not as reassuring as might be desired, yet there is no occasion for a "scare" or an exaggeration of facts by setting startling rumors afloat. The prompt action taken by the Board of Health makes it clear that there is no disposition to run chances, however slight the indications of serious sickness may be. The thing for the community to do is to keep quiet and assist the officers of the Health department in keeping the closest quarantine possible. There is no danger that any attempt will be made to smooth over facts or make light of the possibilities which may have to be faced, therefore it bids fair for each and every individual to contain himself and not run off on a tangent of fright because of some floating rumor. A wholesome diet and a close mouth will do a great deal toward protecting public health and public welfare generally just at the present time. Misrepresentation abroad can do the country irretrievable injury, and the best way to prevent this is to guard against misrepresentation at home. Keep cool and don't allow a vivid imagination run away with your better judgment. The community has every confidence in the Board of Health, and it may rest assured that no loophole will be left unguarded.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE JAPANESE BEETLE.

The devastations of the Japanese beetle calls for the immediate action of citizens and of the Government. So long as it attacked only the commercially unproductive plants, it affected merely the pleasure of people. We learn that it is now making ravages among the taro plants and is seriously injuring the young sugar canes in the Koolau district of Oahu. If it destroys the canes the result will be a national calamity. It is time that the matter was taken up in the most vigorous manner. If nothing is done, the country may suffer beyond remedy. Professor Koebele is actively engaged in searching for insects and animals which will destroy it. Toads from Japan have been introduced in small quantities. The number is utterly insufficient to destroy the pests. If we are to wait until the toads breed in favorable places and then distribute them, our cane fields may be beyond help, and our only great industry as badly crippled as the coffee fields of Ceylon were crippled by the coffee blight.

A community, as a rule, waits until a calamity is upon it before it moves effectively in preventative measures. It learns little from warnings. Ten years ago it was proposed, in the Legislature, to adopt measures to prevent the spread of lantana. Measures were not adopted. No one felt the need of action. Today the islands are overrun with the plant, and the value of land is rapidly deteriorating. The spread of this plant may work great disaster to our ranch interests, and, in any event, will involve great expense for its extermination.

We strongly urge the Government to take the same action regarding the beetle as it would in the presence of any impending calamity. There is no time to be lost, when not only the food supply, but the main support of the people is in peril.

We learn, also, that the beetle is destroying the coffee plants in the Koolau district. It is clear that we have an active enemy to contend with. While it is believed that the beetle is now confined to the island of Oahu, it is only a question of time, when it will reach the other islands. If toads destroy the pest, let us have a cargo of them at once.

The impending danger justifies extraordinary measures, even to the calling of the Legislature, if there is no other effective way of dealing with the subject. Let us not repeat the experience of Ceylon.

RUSSIA HELD IN SUSPICION.

In a recent issue of the Literary Digest is given an interesting review of Russian character and the influence of Western thought in Russia, written by Eberhard Kraus, the editor of a German publication. As this writer sizes up the average Russian, he has neither creative nor impelling power in literature and art, and is to all intents and purposes a spasmodic imitator not unlike the Asiatic. "There is much violent, destructive radicalism in the soul of the Russian. For a long time, he allows everything to deteriorate, too indolent to interfere. Suddenly, however, he will be seized by a desire for improvement, for reform, for morality. It is a state of intoxication, and he seeks to make the most of it, for well he knows that he will relapse into apathy. He pulls down what is old and rotten and proceeds to build anew and to repair with feverish haste while the enthusiasm lasts."

At present Russia is represented as in one of her long periods of apathy mingled with pessimism from which it will be aroused only when the people become inoculated with the germ of progress from surrounding nations. Then it is that Russian progress will require careful watching. Germans, whose nation has been made a cat's paw in the Japan affair, are inclined to believe that Russia is about to awake to one of its periodical attempts to make its power felt in a contest with other European interests. The alliance with France is looked upon as an upstart

with more or less danger. The public is told that "the mixture of news offered by the Russian press must be taken with caution even if offered by the very best publications," and every move arouses suspicion. Whether this policy is pursued to discredit Russia in return for the shabby manner in which Germany has allowed herself to be treated, is an open question.

BEET SUGAR.

It is now estimated that the sugar beet crop near Chino, California, will be about 80,000 tons. This is considerably over one-half of the annual product of these islands, and a large increase over the product of the last year in California.

Less than twelve years ago many, if not all, of the sugar planters upon these islands refused to believe that this industry would prove profitable in any part of the United States. They regarded the attempt to cultivate the beet as a "wild cat" agricultural operation, and placidly smiled on the enthusiasts who predicted any success in the attempt. They claimed upon this, as they did upon all subjects connected with sugar production, a very superior knowledge. But they failed to see that the American farmer would steadily push any schemes which promised better results than grain raising. They repeated the experience of the men, in all communities, who believe that a good thing will always remain a good thing, and is superior to the vicissitudes of trade. To what extent the increased sugar product of the United States will affect the sugar interests of the islands it is impossible to say. The conservative opinion is, that well managed plantations here will continue to pay fair profits in spite of competition.

The planters should be the first of all to encourage varied industries, as a reserved resource, in the event of the failure of sugar investments to pay. No doubt many of them would like to see varied industries generally created. At the same time, some of them feel that such industries may increase the price of labor and work injury to the plantations.

The new feature in sugar production now is that the opening up of new countries adapted to the growth of the sugar cane encourages increased cultivation and ends to lower the price of sugar. No agricultural crop, for half a century, has been as profitable as sugar under favorable conditions. These conditions are gradually changing. It cannot be expected that an educated, intelligent farmer in the United States will receive less for his work than the sugar planter. An equalization of values gradually takes place all over the world. Unfortunately for us on these islands, we are being levelled downward instead of upward.

EDITOR WHITNEY gives his readers an unusual amount of interesting food for thought in the August number of the Planters' Monthly. The Trans-Pacific cable has always been warmly advocated by this magazine, in 1883 a subsidy of a million dollars being recommended, if some company or government could be found that would come forward to carry out the work. The present editor is sanguine of the success of Colonel Spalding's scheme and goes so far as to predict that business will so increase "that within two or three years at the farthest, the receipts will not only pay the current expenses of the two or three terminal stations, but may leave a surplus for small dividends. The Honolulu station might be in the second floor of the postoffice—a location that would possess several advantages." The inter-island cable is looked upon as a source of Government revenue. "It should be made a postal telegraph, and probably will be."

The Bulletin was a little too rapid in calling down the Board of Health for the supposed release of Awana from quarantine. If there were less snap judgment passed upon rumors the whole community would be benefitted not a little.

Dr. VINCENT recently reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the result of experiments for the purpose of determining the best disinfectants for rendering fecal matters innocuous. He required of each disinfectant that it should kill all pathogenic microbes, including the bacillus coli communis and the bacteria of putrefaction. His experiments showed that the best of all disinfecting agents for the destruction of fecal matters in vaults and cesspools is sulphate of copper employed in connection with one per cent. of sulfuric acid. The quantity of sulfate of copper required was one pound for every three cubic feet of fecal matter mixed with urine. Half of this quantity was found sufficient to destroy the cholera bacillus. It was found necessary that the disinfectant should remain in contact with the infectious material for at least twelve hours.

If the Government is seriously considering granting general amnesty to the people connected with the January affair, it needs to go slow. In the case in hand, there is a considerable difference in the offense committed by the leaders and those who were led. While many friends in other countries may consider that the Government dealt harshly with its political offenders, it is quite probable that our critics might change their opinions on a closer review of the situation. As has been previously stated by this paper, there may be no particular harm in dealing leniently with the rank and file whose ignorance is a more or less redeeming feature, as viewed by the general public. The leaders however are well off where they are for the present.

ANIMALS AS TEACHERS.

Our Early Ancestors Borrowed Many Trades From Animals.

In his study of the "Relation of the Earth to the Industries of Man-kind," Professor O. T. Mason infers that the earth was in the beginning and is now the teacher of the activities through which commodities are conducted through the progress of industries. There were quarriers, miners, lumbermen, gleaners and some say planters; there were fishermen, fowlers, trappers and hunters before there was a genus homo.

"There were also manufacturers in clay, in textiles and in animal substances before they were potters, weavers and furriers; there were all sorts of moving material and carrying passengers and engineering of the simplest sort. It might be a presumption to hint that there existed a sort of barter, but the exchange of care and food for the honeyed secretions of the body going on between the ants and the Aphidæ looks very much like it.

"The world is so full of technological processes brought about among her lower kingdoms that I would weary you in enumerating them. Stone breaking, flaking, clipping, boring and abrading have been going on always, by sand-blast, by water, by fire, by frost, by gravitation.

"Archæologists tell us that the savages are very shrewd in selecting boulders and other pieces of stone that have been blocked out and nearly finished by nature for their axes, hammers and other tools.

"In tropical regions of both hemispheres, where scanty clothing is needed, certain species of trees weave their inner bark into an excellent cloth, the climax of which is the celebrated tapa of Polynesia. Furthermore the fruits of vines and trees offer their hard outer shells for vessels and for other domestic purposes, and as motives in art and handicraft.

"Among the animals there is hardly one that has not obtruded itself into the imagination of man and stimulated the inventive faculty. The bears were the first cave dwellers, the beavers are old-time lumberers, the foxes excavated earth before there were men, the squirrels hid away food for the future, and so did many birds, and these were also excellent architects and nest-builders; the hawks taught men to catch fish, the spiders and caterpillars to spin, the hornet to make paper and the crawfish to work in clay."—Popular Scientific Monthly.

To Utilize Molasses.

Mr. E. Turke, the head chemist, of a sugar refinery at Chino, Calt has recently been making some experiments which have resulted in the completion of the oldest pavement ever laid. It is made mostly of molasses, the kind used having been a refuse product hith-

erto believed to be utterly worthless. It is simply mixed with a certain kind of sand to about the consistency of asphalt, and laid like an asphalt pavement. The composition dries quickly, and becomes permanently hard. The heat of the sun, instead of softening it makes the pavement harder and drier. A block of the composition successfully withstood repeated blows of a machine hammer, and showed no signs of cracking or bending. Should the pavement prove to be all that is claimed the sugar planters of the South may find a profitable market for the millions of gallons of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand.—S. F. Post.

INSPECTING CHINATOWN.

Duck Ranches Found Under Houses Filthy Locality.

In accordance with instructions of the Board of Health, Captain Parker with two native, one Chinese and Japanese officers made a tour of inspection of about one-half the buildings in Chinatown. The Japanese quarters were found to be very much cleaner than those of the Chinese, the latter being in an extremely filthy and altogether disgusting condition. Orders were of course issued for the immediate cleaning of all premises found in an unsanitary condition. The officers made report of several places where duck ranches were kept under the houses for the purpose of economizing space. The sleeping rooms of the occupants of the building were immediately above the ranch.

The officers were very tired when they finished at noon yesterday. They will resume the work at an early hour this morning, expecting to finish during the day.

SIZE AND STRENGTH NO DEFENCE.

HERE'S a point for you to think over: Size and development have nothing to do with health. A man may stand six feet two inches in his stockings and have the muscles of a prize fighter, and yet be an essentially unhealthy man. His frail-looking wife may be really the better of the couple; she may easily do more work, endure more exposure, bear more grief and worry, and outlive her big husband. There is a mystery in this that nobody can see into. It is a matter of vitality and organization—not of dimensions.

Take, for example, the case of Mr. T. B. Staples, of Oakwood, Ont. He is a blacksmith; and I well remember how, when a boy, I used to regard a blacksmith with awe and wonder on account of his strength. It was fearfully to see him swing those mighty hammers and give a heavy cart-wheel as though it were a child's hoop. Yet I saw only in part and understood in part.

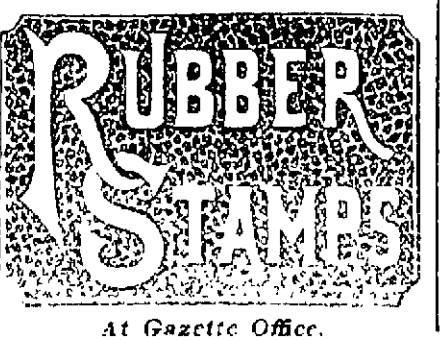
"Some twelve years ago," writes Mr. Staples, "I became aware that the dreaded disease, dyspepsia, had chosen me for one of its many victims. It is hardly necessary for me to try to describe all the different feelings that came over me. I have talked with many people suffering with dyspepsia, and they have all had about the same experience. Among the symptoms on which we agreed are the following: Bad taste in the mouth; fullness and deadness in the stomach after eating; getting no good from one's food; headache and palpitation of the heart; gas and sour fluids from the stomach; dizziness, especially when one rises up suddenly, or bends over his work; loss of appetite; pains in the chest and back, and a weakness that comes from not digesting and digesting enough food to keep the body going. All these things I had; and you can imagine how bad they are for any one; particularly for a man who has got to earn his living by daily hard work, as in my case.

"After I found out what was the matter with me I consulted a doctor at once, and began to take the medicine he gave me. I am sorry to say it did me no good. Although there is a common opinion that stomach troubles are not very serious, and never dangerous, I must say that is not my opinion. No man who suffers from dyspepsia as long as I did (about six years) will ever talk foolishly or lightly about it. Even the doctors admit it is the hardest of all diseases to keep track of, and to cure. It is like a shadow of death over him all the time he has it, and takes all the laughter out of his days.

"Well, after the doctor's medicine failed, I kept on taking anything and everything that was recommended to me in hopes of relief. Yet none of them went to the root of the trouble. Sometimes I would feel a little better and sometimes worse, and that's the way things went on with me year after year, a dreary and miserable time. There's no man could hire me to live it over again.

"I was still in this condition when a friend, that I had been talking to about myself, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I didn't know the merits of the Syrup then, but being anxious to try anything that might help me, I bought a bottle from Messrs. Hogg Brothers, and commenced taking it. All I can say is, that I found relief immediately, and by continuing with it a short time, all my bad symptoms about me by one, and I found myself completely rid of the dyspepsia. Since then I have never had a touch of the old complaint. If there is any other medicine in the world that is able to cure indigestion and dyspepsia as Mother Seigel's Syrup does it, why I have never heard of it. I have recommended the Syrup to other sufferers, and they have been more than pleased with it; and I write these happy lines in hope the publication of them may come in the nick of time to be useful to others still. Yours very truly, (Signed) Thos. B. Staples, Oakwood, Ontario, February 25th, 1895."

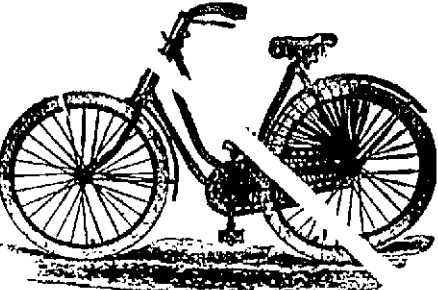
We need add but few words to Mr. Staples' intelligent and manly letter. The disease which afflicted him attack both sexes, all ages and all classes and conditions of humanity. Neither youth nor strength is proof against it. It invites other complaints, and leads to fatal mistakes in treatment. If you are wise you will acquaint yourself with its character, as described in Mother Seigel's Almanack, and know what to do in time of need.



At Gazette Office.

Timely Topics

August 22, 1895.



Interesting information regarding the street railway industry in the United States is furnished by a table recently published, giving the mileage, cars, stock and debts of all the roads in the country, and some important facts are brought out by them.

Out of 13,588 miles of track (976 roads), 10,363 miles are electric and only 632 miles are cable; the balance being either elevated or horse power.

The table shows to what extent electricity has supplanted other means of locomotion.

The extent of capitalization is another feature calculated to draw attention.

While the average capitalization of steam roads amount to about \$60,000 per mile, the capitalization of the street roads is as high as \$95,000 per mile.

There is something strange about this contrast, as street railways do not generally have to buy the right of way.

It is plain that the stock waters have been doing a great deal of the recent street railway building. Either some of the water will have to be squeezed out of these securities before a fair percentage can reliably be earned on them, or it will have demonstrated in a very striking way the enormous value of public franchises which have been given away to the companies.

Let the wise men of Hawaii "put their heads together" and see if something cannot be done to avoid and do away forever, the possibility of a similar state of financing regarding our street railways, and as a suggestion towards a fair and unbiased decision, let them recommend MONARCH BICYCLES.

The cost of running a bicycle for a mile, a day, or a week, is so insignificant that it would not be fair to the railways to quote figures.

When the Monarch Bicycle manufacturers first decided to place a wheel on the market, all these points, the cost of the wear and tear of the running gear, together with the use of the finest material, the Mannesmann Steel Tubing were considered, and the MONARCH BICYCLE forced itself onto the "BIKE" riders in such a way that it won their good graces before they were fully aware of the existence of such a bicycle.

By the next Australia we expect one of the largest shipments of MONARCHS yet received, and as numerous orders have been booked, we would advise those who contemplate buying a wheel not to linger by the way.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block, 407 FORT STREET.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Claudine is due today.

Planters' Monthly for August is out.

All outgoing mails are fumigated.

Business was rushing yesterday at the drug stores.

A Portuguese named Poldnie died Tuesday morning after an illness of eight hours.

Sequah's Instant Relief is an efficient remedy for cholera. Sold only by Hobron Drug Company.

Iron fronts are becoming popular. A number are to be put in stores on Fort and other streets.

It will not be known until the Monowai arrives whether any passengers will be taken by the vessel.

Two hundred and fifty reserved seats have been sold for Mark Twain's lecture Saturday evening.

The entire lower portion of the town is now supplied with artesian water from the new pumping plant wells.

Letters have been sent to different persons on the other islands not to return until the cholera scare is over.

Rev. H. Manase has succeeded H. R. Hitchcock as Poundmaster at Kaluaha, district of Kona, island of Molokai.

The Board of Health will furnish Consul Mills with an additional official statement after arrival of the Monowai.

No new cases of cholera symptoms were reported last night. The health authorities are confident the disease will not spread.

A number of persons are suffering with bowel complaint, but there is no reason to fear cholera infection as a result of the trouble.

J. C. Gall has been appointed Poundmaster at Ukumehame, district of Lahaina, island of Maui, vice H. Hallsworth, resigned.

If Captain Carey, of the Monowai, refuses to take passengers from Honolulu there will be a number of disappointed people.

The Mariposa was due to leave San Francisco yesterday. Consul Wilder is expected to arrive by the vessel. He will spend several weeks in the islands.

Lono, the native who was taken sick yesterday morning at Peleula, opposite the Eagle House, died at 8 o'clock last evening. He came from the Iwilei district.

George Houghtailing was arrested yesterday for selling spirituous liquor without a license. He was formerly a dealer in liquor. Houghtailing was released on \$250 bond.

Hollister Drug Company call particular attention to coppers, chloride of lime, carbolic acid, carbolic powder, creoline, etc., as among the many good disinfectants carried by them.

Messrs. Armstrong, Murray, Emmeluth, Vivas and Severance have been paid \$200 each for services rendered as members of the Labor Commission. Mr. Severance has tendered his resignation as one of the board.

The Chinese driver who was injured in the smashup of last Monday morning, and has been in the hospital since that time, had the section of his injured skull trepanned yesterday. He is on the way to recovery.

Tenders for rebuilding the opera house will be called during the latter part of this or the beginning of next week. It is the intention of the opera house owners to have the building completed by Christmas at the latest.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company in their column today speak of the manipulation of street railway franchises, and compare very favorable the cost of street railways and Monarch Bicycles. Manager Hendry is still on Kauai looking after the interests of the company.

Several male tennis players from Lahaina are now in the city. The members of the tennis club in Lahaina are school teachers. Mr. Abbott, in a talk with a member of the Pacific Tennis Club yesterday, said he and the other members were very enthusiastic over the scheme of an inter-island tournament. It is probable that they will not be able to enter, as school opens early in September.

C F Peterson resigned yesterday as third clerk of the Supreme Court. This was a signal for a move up the ladder on the part of James Thompson, who will assume the duties recently attended to by Mr. Peterson. Thompson's place was taken by William Coelho, who occupied his new position for the first time yesterday morning. His place in turn was taken by Benjamin Zablan, recently clerk at the police station.

RAVAGES BY JAPAN BEETLE.

Many Unsuccessful Experiments Made to Destroy the Pest.

TOADS CONSIDERED EFFECTIVE.

Commissioner Marsden Makes Timely Suggestions Regarding Beetle Pest. Favors a Reward for Catching the Insects—Public Calamity May Result.

MR. EDITOR.—Your leading article in this morning's paper concerning the ravages of the so-called Japanese beetle is certainly alarming, and if measures can be devised that will exterminate this destructive insect, they should be put in force as soon as possible even if it calls for the expenditure of large sums of money. What those measures shall be it is impossible to say at this time. Many things have been and are being tried, but whether or not they will prove effective time only will show.

Some two years ago the hopes of the writer were raised to the highest pitch by reading an account in the Tropical Agriculturist of the discovery of a fungus parasite that was said to infect both the beetle and its larva and to prove fatal to both. The account stated that Messrs. Tribouret & Hesse of 24 Rue des Ecoles, Paris, had succeeded in artificially propagating this fungus (*Botrytis Tenella*) and was by them placed upon the market. A supply of the fungus was at once ordered and received in due course. Experiments were at once instituted and the printed directions faithfully followed, but without the least success. The same results attended the efforts of the U. S. Entomological Department at Washington, D. C., where the most careful experiments were made with the (*Botrytis Tenella*) without infecting a single larva or beetle.

After a full account of the experiments the report of the entomologist closes with these words: "It will thus be seen that the substance tested gave absolutely no effect and produced no practical effect at Washington."

With the expectation of receiving some advice that would guide us in combating this pest, specimens of the beetle and larva were sent to well known entomologists in the United States, and also to the Chief Entomologist at Tokyo, Japan. Though all the parties written to were able to name the order and genus of the insect, none were able to offer any suggestions as to how to get rid of it, with the exception of the Tokyo entomologist, who wrote that the best method of getting rid of the beetle was to place cloths under the bushes upon which beetles feed; then shake the bushes and the beetles will fall onto the cloth. Then quickly shake the beetles into water, in which some kerosene has been placed.

After this it seemed that the only thing to be done was to import such things as would feed upon the beetle and be harmless to anything else. With this view some thousands of toads were imported from California; also a different variety from Japan, and the horned toad or lizard from San Diego. These will all feed upon the beetle, but whether or not reptiles will become acclimatized and breed in such numbers as to successfully combat the beetle, remains to be seen.

To procure a cargo of toads is nonsense; they could not be procured. To be sure, they can be gotten in greater numbers than they have been, and the writer will only be too glad to procure as many as the funds at his disposal will allow, but unless these reptiles will breed, a sufficient quantity could not be brought here to have an appreciable effect on the beetles. It would, however, be a wise thing to place colonies in all parts of the islands, so as to give them every chance of becoming acclimatized. I would advise the introduction of some thousands more of the horned toads. These will cost about ten cents each, and if any of our public spirited citizens feel disposed to second the work of the bureau, we shall be happy to procure the horned toads for them at cost price.

While we are waiting to see the result of the introduction of the toads, much can be done by catching and destroying the beetle. The offer of a small price per thousand would set hundred of boys to work and with marked effect in reducing the numbers of the pest. This is the only way it is kept down in Ceylon, Java and other Eastern countries that it is a native of. It has been found that by hanging up sacks, mouth downward, near the plants, that the beetle feeds on, they will creep into the sack to rest after the hard labors of the night. They can then be shaken into a pan of water with a little kerosene, which will soon kill them.

This is the time of the year beetles make the greatest development. They will soon begin to decrease, and during the winter months hardly one will be found. They will commence to breed again in the spring, and if a systematic and general effort was made at that time to collect them, it would prevent much of the increase that takes place during the summer months and consequently less damage to the vegetation.

Your article says that the beetle has attacked the cane and coffee in Koolau. Permit me to doubt this, Mr. Editor. In Honolulu, where the beetle is particularly plentiful, it does not attack sugarcane or the coffee tree, while everything around will be eaten. Many reports of this kind have been received, when upon investigation proved unfounded. How soon it may develop an appetite for both sugarcane and coffee no one can say. It is to be hoped they will not. In the meantime every effort should be made to get rid of the pest.

J. MARSDEN,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.
Honolulu, August 22, 1895.

ACCIDENT AT ELECTRIC PLANT.

Firemen Injured by Falling Timbers and Bricks.

Only Two Men are Seriously Hurt—Too Much Weight Placed on Temporary Scaffold.

An accident happened in the front part of the boiler room at the electric light station near the water front yesterday which resulted quite seriously for a Japanese and incapacitated four other persons for work in the near future.

Shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning while men were at work removing the brick from the front part of the building preparatory to the addition of another story, the temporary scaffolding fell, precipitating five men with a mass of some 2200 bricks.

The details of the accident were as follows. Two 8x10 timbers had been stretched across the top, one near the front wall and another fifteen feet farther in. Upon these had been placed heavy flooring. The front timber was supported by two six-inch timbers, one on either side of the entrance. The back timber was supported by another at its middle. Bricks from the wall had been placed on the temporary flooring over the left of the entrance. Through some carelessness, the ground had been excavated in the immediate vicinity of the supporting timber to the right of the entrance which rested on a piece of 3x12 nor-west. This action caused the board to be undermined and the supporting timber resting upon it, to be thrown to the ground. The pressure was thrown so suddenly upon the remaining support to the left of the entrance that the large timber split just at that point, throwing men, bricks and lumber to the ground in a conglomerate mass. The second cross beam split soon after the first on account of the weight thrown upon it.

At first it was thought the injuries of the men were very serious, but in the case of only one did such opinion prove true.

In the afternoon, only three out of the five men remained in the hospital, a Japanese with a broken leg, a German mason with a wound over the eyes, and a Portuguese with a cut on the back of his head. The native and Portuguese were sent home. The native was out again in the afternoon.

ELECTRIC PLANT.

Steamer W. G. Hall Fitted Through-out by Hawaiian Electric Co.

Work of fitting the steamer W. G. Hall with electric lights by the Hawaiian Electric Company under the supervision of Manager Hoffman was completed yesterday. A test of the plant was made last night by Mr. Hoffman, the officials of the Inter-Island Company and others being present. The machinery worked smoothly and without a single hitch and to the entire satisfaction of the company.

The steamer is supplied with eighty lamps, the outfit being complete as to push buttons and latest appliances for lighting any and every portion of the steamer as desired.

Mr. Hoffman will leave by the steamer this morning for a round trip to superintend workings of the plant. Mrs. Hoffman will accompany him.

Fitting up the vessel with electric lights will add greatly to the popularity of the steamer and prove useful in many respects. Other vessels of the Inter-Island line are to be equipped with electricity by Mr. Hoffman in the near future.

Foolish Report Among Natives.

Shortly after the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon all the policemen were called in to assist the doctors in infecting the city. Just at this time natives in the vicinity of Nuuanu and Judd street collected in groups and began talking in agitated whispers. A person who happened to be passing by overheard their conversation, which was to the effect that the policemen had been called for the purpose of opposing a British man-of-war which was near port on its way to restore the ex-queen to the throne. At first there were a few dissenting voices, but at last every one agreed that such was the case. A handful of police were going to play havoc with a fully equipped British man-of-war.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufactures rubber stamps of all descriptions.

VOYAGES TO THE SOUTH SEAS.

Morning Star Has Made Twelve Trips to Micronesia.

LAST ONE OVER NINE MONTHS.

Probably Sailed Over 25,000 Miles Forty Islands on Visiting List—No Wharves for Ships to go to—Goods Have to be Boated Several Miles.

"Ship ahoy!"
"Hullo!"
"What ship is that?"
"The Morning Star."
"Where are you from?"
"Honolulu."
"Where are you bound?"
"To Micronesia."

Conversation between vessels meeting at sea generally begins about in this way. The Morning Star has few opportunities to be social in this manner, because there are so few ships in the region where she sails. But she is not lonesome by any means. Her voyage is all planned before she sails from Honolulu, and she has to work lively to get around on time. There is not much time to think of other vessels or to get lonesome. Her last voyage occupied over nine months, during which she probably sailed over 25,000 miles. If she could have sailed on straight courses from island to island, the distance would be only 12,000 miles, but with head winds she has to beat, first on one side, then on the other, sailing often 120 miles in twenty-four hours, only to make from thirty to fifty miles towards her port. At times she does not make even so much as that, because of strong currents running through the sea in different directions.

Can you imagine how disappointing it is to the captain and others on board, after taking observations and working them up, to find the ship has only made 100 miles when by log she should have made 150? This often happens in the waters where the Star sails. "Why don't the captain allow for the current in his reckoning?" That seems simple enough, but when he sails along and finds a current setting fifty miles westward, what would you advise him to do about it? Those who sail about much on the Star are very glad that the American Board was enabled to put even a little steam into her. It helps her out of misty tight places, and enables her to visit lagoons where sailing vessels cannot go. Without steam the amount of work now done on each voyage would take over a year.

What takes up so much time? Well, last year she visited thirty islands, and some of them three or four times each. This year she has forty islands on her visiting list, having to take the islands usually visited by the schooner Robert W. Logan, which is supposed to be lost at sea. Some of these islands are only six or eight miles apart, and some are 400 miles apart. The whole distance from east to west traversed by the Star in Micronesia after she has sailed the 2500 miles from Honolulu to the Gilbert group is 1500 miles, and it has to be gone over three times each voyage, stopping at islands on the way from one to ten days, while the missionary in charge goes on shore to visit churches and schools. During the tours among the islands the missionary has to eat and sleep on board the Star for most of the natives' houses are very poor, affording no protection from mosquitoes, which are very large and hungry. Moreover, the heat on these coral islands is much greater than on board ship at anchor away from the land.

At every island the Star has goods to land for the teachers, and this also takes up her time, for often the goods have to be boated from three to ten miles, and perhaps the boat will be caught on the coral flats by the outgoing tide, and generally but one load of goods can be landed in a day. There are no wharves in Micronesia for ships to go to.

I wonder how many young people know or can imagine what a coral island is like? First, it is very low—perhaps at the highest point ten feet above water. In books they are generally pictured as round, or nearly so, but that is an error, for they are very irregular shaped and narrow, so narrow that one can walk across them in from five to ten minutes. Their length is sometimes very great. I know of one island which is nearly 100 miles in circumference, with its outside reef only a few rods wide. The area of water inside the reef is called a lagoon, and near the center of the lagoon are several islands where from 12,000 to 15,000 people live. But coral islands generally have no land in the lagoons, and the people live on the narrow strip from 200 feet to half a mile wide. They are very poor people and it is well that their wants are few. They need but little clothing, and their food in many cases is only coconuts and fish; and in dry seasons the coconuts nearly fail. One day is often all they can have. Think of going to school with only an old hard coconut for lunch! And yet these island children keep up on it. I don't know how they do it, but they rival all the Mellu's Food and Nestle's Food children we see pictured in the magazines.

I think the young people would like to see the Star when she is leaving Kusaie for a Gilbert or Marshall Island trip. There will be forty or more school boys and girls on board the little ship, besides the missionary and his family and the ship's crew, say sixty or more in all. The boys take with them a supply of bananas and sugar cane, there will be fifty bunches of bananas and from one to two tons of cane. While the cane lasts the boys and girls are turned into sugar mills, and forty pairs of jaws do the grinding. The "trash" is of course thrown overboard and leaves a good

mark for one to follow the ship by. But the liveliest time we have is during rain squalls, when all hands take a bath. We cannot carry enough fresh water for each one on board to have a bath every day, and so when it rains hard the scuppers are stopped up, and the rain gathers and the decks are turned into a vast bathtub. The boys take one deck, and the girls another. It is hard telling which make the most noise, but I think the girls do.

We have had many good illustrations of the great value of even a small amount of steam power. In August and September, when we were in the Carolines, there was a dead calm most of the time for three weeks. We met a trading schooner, rolling and flopping about, unable to steer at all. During those three weeks we had to steam over 1,000 miles. Here is a question in arithmetic for the stockholders of the Morning Star. How many whole days' steaming would that be at five miles per hour? Here is another. How much patience must the captain have to keep him from "jumping on his hat" while beating from Ruk to Kusaie, 700 miles, with a three-knot breeze. "Jumping on one's hat" is the seaman's expression for showing impatience at calms and contrary winds.

On February 25, we were homeward bound and had, as usual, head winds and fair winds, storms and calms, and on one night the Star ran ashore on a sunken reef. But we were able to get her off again the same day and go on our voyage. Perhaps some of the Star's stockholders were praying for her at that time. We love to think in times of trouble that so many prayers are being offered for the ship and those on board. Indeed, we need God's help and guidance at all times, but in special trials or troubles we are more apt to feel this need and our helplessness without him. On April 8, 1895, the Star arrived safe in Honolulu, having completed her twelfth voyage to Micronesia.—Captain Geo. F. Garland.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do. Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

The Hawaiian Planters' Monthly

H. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

Contents for August, 1895.

Notes on Current Topics.
Liberian Coffee.
Niagara Electric Power.
Journalistic Rights.
Co-operation and Profit Sharing.
What to do with Molasses.
Australian Lady Birds in Kona.
Contract Signed for Ocean Cable.
Fijian Hurricanes.
Labor Commission Reports on Corporation and Profit Sharing.
Appendix to above Reports.
W. J. Lowrie's Statement.
Wm. Kinney's Statement.
Lihue Plantation Agreement.
Colonial S. R. Company's Statements.
Onomea Sugar Company's State-ments.
Paahan Plantation Statement.
Paia Plantation Statement.
An Anonymous Planter's Statement of 100 Acres Cultivated with 7 Men.

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Foreign Subscription \$3 a year.
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Back Volumes bound to order.

Published by the
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.
46 Merchant St., Honolulu.

Rubber Stamps

Hawaiian Gazette Company.

BY AUTHORITY.

Mr. J. W. L. ZUMWALT, has this day been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture for the Port and Collection District of Kahului, Island of Maui.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 16, 1895.
1683-3t

Mr. SAMUEL HANNO has this day been appointed Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of N. Kona, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 19, 1895.
1683-3t

J. C. GALL has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Ukumehame, in the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui, vice H. Hallsworth, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 21, 1895.
1683-4078-3t

Rev. H. MANASE has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Kaluaha, in the District of Kona, Island of Moloka, vice H. R. Hitchcock, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 21, 1895.
4078-1683-3t

Mr. WM. HOOKVANUI has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Aug. 15th, 1895.
1682-3t

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct, or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ships' side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

Proprietors.

The KAMEHAMEHA

MANUAL and PREPARATORY

RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 3.

Candidates for

NORMAL COURSE

will be examined in Common English branches on September 4.

APPLY TO PRINCIPAL.

1680-7t

HEADS

Business College,

24 Post Street, San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This College instructs in Shorthand, Type-Writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches, and everything pertaining to business, for full six months. We have sixteen teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for Circular. C. S. HALEY, Sec.

1672

Mother's

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

IN WITH THE

Star Drug Company, Limited

Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HAS NO EQUAL AS A HUMORIST.

Mark Twain's Name a Household Word in Every Land

WAS HERE THIRTY YEARS AGO

Series of Letters on Hawaii Pasted in Volcano House Register—Tourists Entertained by Perusing Them—Ten Years as a Publisher—Financial Crash

And now Mark Twain, the humorist, author and lecturer, whose name is a household word in every land, is expected to arrive here on Saturday in the Warrimoo from



SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, "MARK TWAIN," WHO WILL LECTURE IN INDEPENDENCE PARK PAVILION NEXT SATURDAY EVENING.

Victoria. He is no stranger in Hawaii, however, for thirty years ago or more he spent several months in traveling about these islands, describing their people and scenery in his peculiar style. The letters which he then wrote furnish as interesting reading today as when they were published in the Sacramento Union, although he was then, comparatively speaking,

"A youth to fortune and to fame unknown. The entire series of his island letters were pasted in the Volcano House record book, and many tourists have been entertained with the amusing sketches of men and things as described by him. His description of some of the local politicians of that day has never been equalled since.

During his stay in this city on that visit, he made the editorial room of the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER his headquarters, occasionally contributing quaint anecdotes to its columns. Those of our citizens who became acquainted with him then, will welcome his return, although his stay here may be only for a few hours.

For the last ten years "Mark Twain," or Samuel L. Clemens, has been a partner in the publishing house of Chas. L. Webster & Co. of New York, which has issued many popular works, among them the "Life of General Grant." The firm, however, became financially embarrassed, and in the crash which followed, Mark Twain's fortune as a business man and publisher went, as Jim Fisk said when in a similar predicament, "where the woodbine twined." Like many others, he has been obliged to follow Horace Greeley's advice, to "go out West," and begin again, and earn a living for himself. And he can do it. By the time he has completed his circuit as a globe-trotter and a story-teller, his purse will again be running over, and he may be able to publish another book that will "take the cake," as the boys say.

As a humorist Mr. Clemens has no equal, and every one who has read his "Innocents Abroad," or "Tom Sawyer," will enjoy his entertainment and be well repaid for the time and money spent. As before stated, it will take place at Independence Park pavilion next Saturday.

Religious Work in Hawaii

At a mass meeting held in Santa Cruz, Cal., on the 3d inst. to consider propositions for advancing high school interests, "E. B. Beard, of Modesto, who has just returned from Honolulu, spoke in conjunction with Rev. J. M. Monroie in favor of missionary work in the islands. Over thirty whites and 100 Japanese had been baptized there by Rev. T. D. Garvin." Miss Alice Beard, a daughter of the above named gentleman, is at present residing in Honolulu for the benefit of her health, and makes her home at Rev. Garvin's corner King and Richards streets.

Everybody should read the rules issued by the Board of Health this morning

HAD A GOOD TIME.

Cricket Club Smoker Last Night a Pleasant Affair.

As predicted the smoker given by the Honolulu Cricket Club last Tuesday proved a very enjoyable occasion. The hall was well filled, a number of prominent citizens being noticed among the audience.

Joseph Marsden occupied the chair and discharged the duties of that position in a manner which enhanced the already favorable distinction enjoyed by him as a chairman. Seated at the left and right of the president were A. M. Sproull and Thomas May.

After a brief speech by Chairman Marsden, the exercises were opened with a trio by Messrs. Marx, Wray Taylor and George Smithies. A song by Mr. Pierce followed. Chester Doyle delighted those present and a number outside occupying positions across the street from the hall by rendering in his usual happy manner the latest topical song, "The Band Played On." Local cricketers were cleverly alluded to in the closing verses. The song received deserved applause.

Mr. Marx, with Wray Taylor as accompanist, furnished two mandolin solos. Both were appreciated and elicited loud cheers. Allowing a few moments for social converse, with extras, the chairman called on Messrs. Tom May and W. L. Stanley. The gentlemen sang "Larboard Watch" in a manner satisfactory to the audience. Mr. May possesses a strong voice and is known as among the best singers in the city.

"Mrs. Henry 'awkins" was cleverly rendered by A. St. M. Mackintosh. Chairman Marsden, George Smithies and Chester Doyle in turn favored the guests with songs.

In a ten minutes talk the chairman spoke of the Cricket Club, its hopes, ambitions, past, present and future, rounding up the various members and doleing out meed of praise to each for the part played in upbuilding and continuing the club as a popular and pleasant pastime.

All kinds of refreshments were plentiful, smoke, jest, song and music combined and made up an evening of genuine pleasure, long to be cherished by those fortunate enough to attend.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

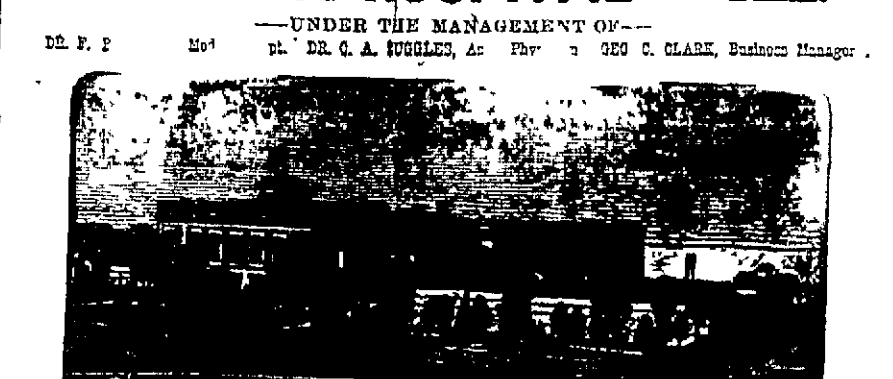
Incidents Recorded by Miss Hoppin in the South Seas.

Several incidents recorded in the recent journal of Miss Hoppin, of Kusaie, show the genuine Christian character of many of the Micronesian islanders. When the Morning Star visited Malwonalap, in the Marshall group, one of the boys who had been in the school at Kusaie was anxious that his sister should return with him to school, but this would take all the children of a widowed mother whose right hand was disabled, and the native pastor and others thought it was not right to take away her only support. But the mother asked that both of her children might go to Kusaie, involving an absence certainly of a year, probably more. "But," said Miss Hoppin, "who will care for you?" "Oh," she replied, "God will care for me."

"But who will make your clothes, and who will bring your coconuts and pandanus and cook your food?" "Never mind," came the cheerful reply, "it will be all right." Miss Hoppin adds that one, seeing that woman with her poor hand, not only useless but painful, would certainly think of Christ as standing by her and saying, as he said of that other woman who was a widow, "This poor widow hath cast in more than they all." On another occasion Miss Hoppin writes of entering a church in the early morning, when no one was expected to be there, and finding an old woman, with wrinkled face and wrists swollen with rheumatism, mending the church mat. The woman was greatly embarrassed, for she could scarcely be said to be clothed, but she apologized by saying that she had only one dress and she must keep that for the church and meetings. Years ago she was under Mrs. Bingham's instruction, and her own utterances and the testimony of others showed that she had "kept the faith," and there she was doing what she could for the church of God while mending the mat which was on the floor.

The Missionary Herald for August John Doherty, second engineer of the Mikahala, was fined \$250 in the police court yesterday for unlawful possession of opium. An appeal was noted. The dope was found in Doherty's room where he claimed some of it was stored. The statement is not correct that Doherty was caught with opium as was stated in this paper yesterday morning.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS. THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are capacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco; DR. H. H. FILLMER, San Francisco; DR. W. H. MAY, S. F. ex-Supt. Ins. Asylum; DR. E. H. WOOLSEY, Sur. S. P. Co., and Oakland; DR. ROBT. A. MCKEAN, San Francisco; DR. W. H. TROVNE, San Jose; DR. J. S. TITUS, San Jose; DR. G. A. SHULTZ, Napa, late Supt. State Insane Asylum.

Pacific Hardware Co.

Did it ever occur to you that we may have just what you want? That it will save you lots of running around town to come direct to our store?

If you cannot spare the time ring up telephone No. 16. Give us your order and we will see that you get just what you want.

Our clerks are all responsible men and can be relied upon to send what you require.

If you are located on one of the other Islands we respect your orders and give them the same prompt attention.

Recently we have greatly enlarged our stock in each department and feel justified in asserting that whatever you may need we can supply you.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.



The 19th Century Idea!

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

Offer to the Public Their Entire Stock at a

Reduction of 40 Per Cent.

SACK SUITS at \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.50
PANTS at \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50

This Offer is for Cash Only!

Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

HALL'S COTTAGE PAINTS

Do seem to please our customers a little better than any thing ever before brought to the Islands in the line. If you want cheap mixed paints do not call for these as they are made of pure lead, oil and colors, and not of "Long Island dirt" mixed with fish oil. They are cheap though if you wish to take lasting qualities and choice tints into consideration.

Our "NAVY DECK AND FLOOR PAINTS" also take well. These are especially prepared for floors and dry hard in a night. Now that we have received our big invoice of GARDEN HOSE, and the pumping plant is about to get in its daily work, no one with a home should be without a garden or a nice green lawn. The hose we have is so well and carefully made that a 3-ply hose will last better than 4-ply of other makes, and is lighter to carry about.

CITIZENS GUARD, ATTENTION! A good deal of interest is being taken in Citizens Guard Company's on every island in target practice, and the Hilo Citizens Guard is about to issue a challenge for a 10-man match at 200 yards, with a National Guard of Hawaii Company. They all come to us when they want cartridges or targets, and many are learning to reload their old shells and can thus afford many more rounds per month, per man. We keep in stock the best assortment of loading tools, powder measures, lead lads and moulds. Also the correct thing in way of powder, primers, lead, tin, etc. We have targets, and paper to make targets, and cutters to make pasters, and after you get an outfit from us you will be able to make 5's and 4's right along provided always that you are steady, if not the bromide store is right handy on the opposite corner from us. We also have a few of the best Military Target Rifles made. Scores of 47, 48 and 49 out of 50 made at the Honolulu Rifle Association range weekly prove this. The price is low and every man who enjoys target practice can afford to have one.

Call and satisfy yourself about our stock of all these things and our prices as well.

E. O. HALL & SON,
Corner Fort and King Streets

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURING

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Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Bags to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate.

Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

IF SUGAR IS WHAT YOU WANT USE

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company have just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,
25 Tons Common Superphosphate.

Also per Martha Davis and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,

Sulphate of Ammonia,

Sulphate of Potash,

Muriate of Potash and Kainit.

High Grade Manures

to any Analyses. Always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

1654-3m

COPPER PLATE PRINTING
At Gazette Office

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1836)

Assets \$ 42,032,000
Net Income 9,076,000
Claims Paid 112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms

BISHOP & CO.

1862 q

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894, £11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1-Authorised Capital, £20,000,000 £ 20,000,000
2-Subscribed Capital, £2,700,000 £ 2,700,000
3-Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0
4-Fire Funds, £2,410,892 7 3
5-Life and Annuity Funds, £8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,359,821 16 9

£2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER CO

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

-OF HAMBURG-

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs

marks, 6,000,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, 101,850,000

Total, Reichsmark 107,850,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

-OF HAMBURG-

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs-

marks, 8,830,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, 35,000,000

Total, Reichsmark 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, Sugar Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

1895 1y H. BAEFFELD & CO.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £2,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co., Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

1y

HAMBURG - - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

1895 1y

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company

-OF BERLIN-

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company.

-OF BERLIN-

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the Dangers of the Sea at the Most Favorable Terms, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

1895 1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

-OF DRESDEN-

Having established an Agency at Honolulu the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the Dangers of the Sea at the Most Favorable Terms, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

1895 1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

AN

UP-TO-DATE

PIANO

is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improve-

ments. We are showing a

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

that has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. Liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS

kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty.

1 W. BERGSTROM,

Thrum's Book Store

HONOLULU H I

1649-1y

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

EVERY PRECAUTION TO BE TAKEN

Physicians Fail to Find Unquestionable Traces of Cholera.

CONFERENCE WITH HEALTH BOARD

Official Statement Made to United States Consul-General Mills—City is to be Thoroughly Cleaned—Suggestions to Householders, Etc.—No New Cases

The Board of Health held a second special meeting Thursday afternoon, a general invitation having been sent out to the physicians of the city to meet in conference with the Board. Those present besides members of the Board of Health were, Ministers King and Hatch, Drs. McGrew, Wayson, Surmann, McKibbin, Smith, Myers, Howard, Herbert, Stangenwald, Murray, Cooper and Monsarrat, Senator McCandless, and Agent Reynolds.

President Smith stated that the object of the meeting was to obtain the opinion of the physicians concerning the sickness in town. Two new cases had been reported, one a woman at Iwilei and the other a man who had gone from that district and had been taken sick at a house on Nuuanu street yesterday morning. Dr. Myers reported that he with Agent Reynolds had visited all the houses in the Iwilei district and had found them as a rule in a very clean condition. The house in which the woman died Monday morning had been fumigated and following orders given by Dr. Myers the debris about all the houses had been cleaned up and burned. He found no bad cesspools or any filth that would breed disease. All the excreta from the patients had been thoroughly disinfected and buried.

A general discussion of the cases and the quarantine arose and points reviewed for the benefit of physicians outside the Board. Specimens of the excreta were brought in for examination. Dr. Herbert suggested that a series of bacteriological experiments be instituted, as it was impossible to come to a conclusion until the bacteria could be distinguished. Dr. Day announced that experiments were now under way. After more examination of the excreta, President Smith called for an expression of opinion. There was considerable bowel complaint among the natives, and more or less alarm consequent thereto. Dr. McGrew said that it was very probable that the rumors that had gone about town would result in more cases of diarrhea in a month. He could see nothing to indicate Asiatic cholera, and he had been through two cholera sieges in Cincinnati. This sickness might be a form of sporadic cholera morbus. He believed, however, in the utmost care being taken in the treatment of each and every case.

Dr. Surmann, who has seen cholera in Germany, said he saw nothing thus far to indicate Asiatic cholera, but could not give an unqualified answer until further microscopic examination had been made. The excreta shown might be the result of a bad case of cholera morbus.

Dr. Stangenwald was of about the same opinion and advocated the utmost care being exercised until there was not the question of a doubt. The only certain way is to treat the cases in the same manner as if they were true cholera. Dr. McKibbin agreed with the other physicians. He could not give a definite opinion on the evidence presented. Dr. Cooper recommended that further cultures of the bacilli be made. Also that suspicious cases should be isolated. Dr. Herbert believed the people taken sick should be removed to the quarantine station or some portion of the town and that an ambulance should be prepared for the work. Dr. Smith thought Agent Reynolds' suggestion of removing the whole family in which the sickness occurred to the quarantine, a good one. Dr. Howard agreed that more cultures should be made but did not believe in removing entire families to the quarantine station.

President Smith stated that he regarded the general opinion favorable to treating the disease as if it were cholera and using every precaution.

Unless there are unusual and unexpected developments before the departure of the Monowai it is very probable that outgoing passengers will not be stopped and that the steamer will be given a clean bill of health. Although a strict quarantine is being maintained locally, Honolulu can hardly be regarded as an infected port. Newspapers have been notified that no one will be allowed on the dock or on board the steamer on arrival in port.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Official Statement Made to Consul General Mills.

Following is the official statement made to United States Consul General Mills by the Board of Health:

HONOLULU, H. I., August 21, 1895.

Official Statement of the Hawaiian Board of Health to the United States Consul General Ellis Mills:

The steamer Belgic arrived at this port on August 9th, eleven and one half days from Yokohama, having on board for this port 538 Chinese immigrants. She reported three deaths on the voyage, giving as causes of death, pneumonia in one case and heart disease in two cases.

The Chinese were landed in quarantine, one man being sick with gastro-intestinal disturbance at the time. He died the day after being landed. Two other cases of gastro-intestinal disturbance developed the day the first case died. Of these one recovered, and the other, an old man, died of exhaustion four days later. One

young Chinaman became sick the third day after landing and died the following day.

All these cases presented the symptoms of gastro-enteritis, and were considered cholera morbus.

No other suspicious cases have developed since the last case which died August 16th.

Five cases of cholera morbus, with one death, have developed in Iwilei, Honolulu, since Sunday the 18th.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President Board of Health.

FROM THE QUARANTINE.

"Lucas in Exile" Gives Some Facts From the Station.

MR. EDITOR.—I consider it my duty to say a few words to allay the feelings of the public of Honolulu in regard to the supposed cholera said to exist at the quarantine station. There have been three deaths from stomach trouble. One of the men was an opium fiend and was well advanced in years. He recovered from the stomach trouble and I am satisfied had he been able to get his regular amount of opium he would have been alive today. I will say this man has been an old resident of the Islands and was in no way connected with the contract men that came for the Planters' Labor and Supply Company.

The other two men had several attacks of dysentery and of course, not having the facilities of a regular hospital and at the same time being suspicious of the foreigners who were treating them, they would not take the medicine prescribed by the doctor in charge of the quarantine, consequently they did not last long. There



HON. W. O. SMITH, PRESIDENT OF HONOLULU BOARD OF HEALTH.

are 500 persons or more in quarantine and I am more than surprised that more of them are not sick.

The native woman that died at Iwilei must have eaten poisoned fish, as no one has been admitted at or near the quarantine grounds. Mr. McVeigh, the superintendent, has given instructions not to allow anyone near the station, and we are all interested in having his orders fulfilled. This evening's Bulletin has an editorial on Mr. Awana, of Makawao, being allowed to leave the steamer without going into quarantine. My friend Dan is off, as Awana is in quarantine and will remain until released. I would not feel alarmed to nurse any of the supposed cholera cases said to exist in Honolulu.

Yours in exile,
JACK LUCAS,
Quarantine Station, Aug. 21, 1895.

INSPECTION OF CITY.

Board of Health Issues Instructions to Its Agents.

The Board of Health at the special meeting held yesterday directed its agents to make a special inspection of houses and premises in the city of Honolulu with a view of placing the same in a good sanitary condition, and the public are therefore requested:

1. To render all assistance to the agents of the Board.
2. To obey the instructions of the health agents.
3. To put drains, cesspools, privies and other receptacles of refuse in good sanitary condition.
4. To have all garbage and other decaying refuse promptly removed, and all sources of noxious smell disinfected. Chloride of lime is a cheap as well as good disinfectant. Carbolic acid is also an effective purifier—three table-spoonfuls to a gallon of hot water, well stirred.

FOLLOW THESE RULES.

Aid Health Officials in Carrying Out the Law.

When, in 1892, it was found that cholera might become prevalent in San Francisco, the Board of Health of that city published the following rules:

- BRIEF RULES.
1. Drink no water that has not been boiled. Milk should be boiled also.
 2. Be cautious in the use of purgative medicines.
 3. See that the drainage of your house or apartments is not defective. Ventilate water closets, bathrooms and cellars as well as living rooms and sleeping apartments.
 4. Aid the health officials in keeping clean the highways, squares, alleys and vacant lots. See that refuse material of all kinds is disposed of according to ordinances, and not deposited in foul corners or dust heaps.
 5. Avoid intemperance, uncleanness, indigestible food, impure air and damp surroundings.
 6. Disinfect your premises with chloride of lime. Scatter it liberally around into the drains, water closets and urinals every other day. Carbolic acid is also an effective purifier, three table-spoonfuls to a gallon of hot water well stirred.
 7. Whitewash your walls, fences, barns and outhouses. Flush freely and frequently with clean water all drains and water closets. See that no pipes leak into the subsoil.
 8. If possible avoid the use of water from a cistern or tank.
 9. Seek medical advice early in all cases of diarrhoea.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer
P. O. BOX 484 MUTUAL TEL 467

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia,
Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer,
Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

IF CHOLERA

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS,
HARDWARE

—AND—

GENERAL
Merchandise

Sequah's

Instant

Relief

This remedy is a purely vegetable compound and has proved worthy the confidence of the people residing in countries where cholera is present, more or less, all the time. There, it is the standard cholera remedy, and not to have it in the medicine chest is an invitation to disease.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY,
AGENTS.

Eggs

cost more in Honolulu than in San Francisco. Why? There's a secret. We're going to tell you about it.

Poultry-keepers have got the business down to a science there. When they want eggs they feed egg food.

Wellington's Improved
Egg Food

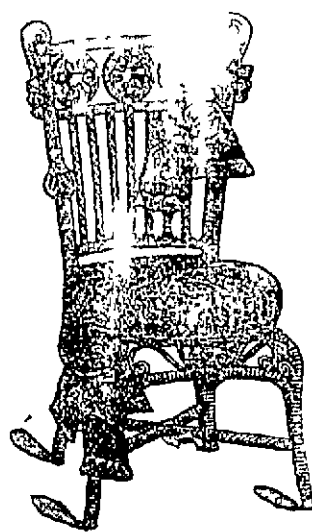
has earned the reputation of being the best. A pound package will be a fair test for a dozen fowls for six weeks.

Why not make you hens more profitable keeping? You can do it. Will you try a little science in poultry keeping?

HOBRON DRUG CO.,
AGENTS.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions

WE PROMISE TO PAY



You the same attention when you buy a Chair as if you were buying a house full of goods.

It matters not what the article is, how expensive or low-priced, we have it in greater variety than elsewhere.

We Want Your Trade.

J. HOPP & CO.,

Cor. of King and Bethel Streets.

DISINFECT

Your premises and thus remove the cause of sickness. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Among the many good disinfectants which we have, we would call particular attention to the following:

Copperas, Chloride Lime,

Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powder,

Creoline, Etc., Etc., Etc.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

523 Fort Street.

NOW IN PRESS

LIMITED EDITION

To be Issued in September,

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## HISTORY

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PROF. W. D. ALEXANDER,

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A Reliable, Full and Concise Narration of  
the Overthrow of the Monarchy, including the Closing Chapters  
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Exquisitely Illustrated With Half-Tone Engravings

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PRINCIPAL ACTORS IN THE HISTORY OF HAWAII.

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Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.



Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco, Vancouver and Sydney on the following dates, till the close of 1895.

| AT HONOLULU | LEAVE HONOLULU |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| FOR SAN FRANCISCO | FOR SAN FRANCISCO |
| On or About | On or About |
| Warrimoo, Aug. 24 | Monowai, Aug. 22 |
| Mariposa, Aug. 25 | Miowara, Aug. 31 |
| Australia, Sept. 2 | Rio Janeiro, Sept. 6 |
| Coptic, Sept. 19 | Australia, Sept. 19 |
| Miowara, Sept. 26 | Alameda, Sept. 19 |
| Monowai, Sept. 26 | Warrimoo, Oct. 2 |
| Australia, Sept. 30 | Australia, Oct. 2 |
| Warrimoo, Oct. 2 | China, Oct. 6 |
| Alameda, Oct. 2 | Miowara, Oct. 17 |
| China, Oct. 2 | Coptic, Nov. 6 |
| Australia, Oct. 15 | Warrimoo, Dec. 2 |
| Miowara, Nov. 24 | City Peking, Dec. 6 |
| Coptic, Nov. 28 | 1895. |
| Warrimoo, Dec. 28 | Miowara, Jan. 1 |
| City Peking, Dec. 28 | |

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

U S S Bennington, Thomas, Mare Island.

U S S Albatross, Thomas, Mare Island.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Bk S Allen, Thompson, San Francisco.
Bk S Vindicator, Martin, Hongkong.
Bk S Vindicator, Martin, Hongkong.
Bk S Vindicator, Martin, Hongkong.
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Bk S Vindicator, Martin, Hongkong.
Bk S Vindicator, Martin, Hongkong.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

| Vessels. | Where from. | Due |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|
| B M S Monowai. | Sydney | Aug 22 |
| C A S S Warrimoo. | Vancouver | Aug 24 |
| Bk S S Gwidder. | S F | Aug 26 |
| Bark Marinda. | Davis S F | Aug 26 |
| B M S M. M. S. S. S. | Sydney | Aug 29 |
| C A S S Miwers. | Sydney | Aug 31 |
| O S S Australia. | S F | Sept 2 |
| Schr Esther Buhne. | Eureka | Sept 3 |
| B John McLeod. | Newcastle | Sept 6 |
| Star Altmore. | Portland | Sept 11 |
| Bark Amy Turner. | New York | Sept 15 |
| Ship Mary Hackfield. | Liverpool | Oct 1 |
| Bark Alton. | Boston | Oct 2 |
| Garb J C Pfuger. | Bremen | Oct 6 |
| Garb H B Hackfield. | New York | Oct 8 |

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.
Star W G Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.
Star Kaula, Smythe, from Makawehi.
Star J A Cummings, Neilson, from Koolau.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.
Star Waialeale, Gregory, for Honolulu.
Star Ke A Hou, Thompson, for Kahuku.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.
Star Mikahala, Haglund, for ports on Kaula.

Thursday, Aug. 22.
Star Kaula, Brown, for circuit of Oahu.

Friday, Aug. 23.
Star Kaula, Brown, for circuit of Oahu.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Star W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii at 10 a.m.
Star Kaula, Brown, for Maui at 11 a.m.
Star Kaula, Smythe, for Makawehi at 4 p.m.
Bark Velocity, Martin, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

From Hawaii and Maui, per Star W G Hall, Aug 20—From Honolulu, Mr. Waterman, W. Thurston, H. Fromholtz, G. Griffin, W. Porter, John Ene, wife and children, O. O. Andrews and wife, S. Coleman, S. Kane, Chas. Perry, C. Stockie, C. B. Bartholomew, J. F. Ferreira, Osmer Abbott, Harry T. Walker, Mrs. M. N. Sanders, Miss Elsie Sanders, Mrs. Radway and children, Mrs. Keech, Miss Ferreira, and 56 on deck.

From Kaula, per Star Kaula, Aug 21—Mrs. Weir, A. P. Knudsen, E. A. Knudsen, A. J. Knudsen, H. S. Mackay.

MARRIED.

FORBES LOUGHER—In Hilo, Hawaii, at the home of C. C. Kennedy, on Wednesday, August 7, 1895, by Rev. C. W. Hill, Miss Cassie Loughey of Kukuhae, Hamakua, Hawaii, to D. Forbes of the same place.

Tides, Sun and Moon.

| | MON. | TUE. | WED. | THUR. | FRI. | SAT. | SUN. |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| High water | 5:15 | 5:15 | 5:15 | 5:15 | 5:15 | 5:15 | 5:15 |
| Low water | 11:15 | 11:15 | 11:15 | 11:15 | 11:15 | 11:15 | 11:15 |
| Full moon | 19.15 | 19.15 | 19.15 | 19.15 | 19.15 | 19.15 | 19.15 |
| New moon | 29.15 | 29.15 | 29.15 | 29.15 | 29.15 | 29.15 | 29.15 |



MAKAWAO GARDEN PARTY.

An entertainment will be given in the grounds of H. P. Baldwin at

HAIKU, -- MAUI,

ON FRIDAY EVENING,

AUGUST 30th, 1895,

for the purpose of raising a fund to be expended in

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS

FOR

NATIVE SUNDAY SCHOOLS

AND FOR

VARIOUS CHARITIES.

The Grounds will be thrown open at 6 p. m. Entertainment will begin at 7.30 p. m.

Admittance to Grounds } 50 Cents.
and
Entertainment.

Children, 25 CENTS.

Refreshments. Side Shows, Etc., Extra.

ALL ARE INVITED.

1891-4t

KOHALA TELEPHONE CO.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Kohala Telephone Co., the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year:

President, E. C. Bond.

Vice-President, G. P. Tulloch.

Secretary and Treasurer, W. P. McDaniel.

Auditor, H. R. Bryant.

Directors, T. S. Kay, G. H. Benton.

1891-2w

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE KOHALA TELEPHONE

Co., declares a dividend for the year ending June 30th, 1895. Dividend payable at Company's office.

1891-2w

GEO. P. TULLOCH, Treasurer.

Estate of Katherine Youmans, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

to all creditors of the estate of Katherine L. Youmans, deceased, late of New York City, to present their claims duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, whether secured by mortgage, or not, to Samuel M. Damon, Administrator of said estate, at the Bank of Bishop & Co., Honolulu, within six months from date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

Dated Honolulu, August 18th, A. D. 1895.

SAMUEL M. DAMON,

Administrator of Estate of Katherine L. Youmans.

1891-4w

THE FRENCH WANT A CANAL.

To Connect the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

The opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal has caused France to take up again the project of building a deep water canal between the Atlantic ocean and the Mediterranean sea, so as to give them a passage from one sea to the other, without going around Spain, and entirely upon their own territory. The line having the greatest chance to be favorably decided upon by the delegations and the French Chamber begins at Bordeaux, follows the Garonne for fifty-two miles, and crosses the river near Castets, whence it will go to Toulouse in a straight line. At this point, two large harbors, one for naval and the other for merchant marine purposes, are to be constructed. The route is to be continued via Narbonne, Castelnaudary, Carcassonne, Monx and Montredon to Narbonne. The Mediterranean end of the canal will be at Grasse, where a terminal harbor with extensive protective fortifications is proposed. The total length of this canal would be 323 miles—its dimensions being 143 feet in width throughout the entire canal, and 205 feet in those portions which are provided for ships to pass each other; this will admit the passage of all but the two largest ironclads of the French navy. The uniform depth of the channel is to be not less than 27½ feet.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Stockholders of the Olowai Company held on August 12, 1895, at the office of Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., the following officers were re-elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President, W. G. Irwin.

Vice-President, F. W. Macfarlane.

Treasurer, W. M. Giffard.

Secretary and Auditor, C. Bosse.

Board of Directors, W. G. Irwin, F. W. Macfarlane and Aug. Haneberg.

1891-3w

Copies of Habeas Corpus Act

---IN THE---

MATTER OF PETITION

---OF---

Jonah C. Kalaniana'ole

ART ON SALE BY THE

Hawaiian Gazette Company.

Bound in Full Sheep \$1.75

Bound in Paper \$1.00

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

FRANK DA CAMARA

MANUEL V. H. CAMARA

of the Hawaiian Islands, do hereby certify that the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, F. M. Swamy.

Vice-President, T. H. Davies.

Treasurer, W. H. Bald.

Secretary, T. R. Keyworth.

Auditor, E. W. Holdsworth.

1891-2w

WAIKAEA MILL CO.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING

of the Waikaea Mill Co. held the 31st day of July, 1895, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Theo. H. Davies.

Vice-President, Theo. H. Davies.

Treasurer, W. H. Bald.

Secretary, T. R. Keyworth.

Auditor, E. W. Holdsworth.

1891-4w all

HAMAKUA MILL CO.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Hamakua Mill Co. held the 31st day of July, 1895, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Theo. H. Davies.

Vice-President, Theo. H. Davies.

Treasurer, W. H. Bald.

Secretary, T. R. Keyworth.

Auditor, E. W. Holdsworth.

1891-4w all

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF

the First Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of JOHN H. STUPPLEBEN, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of John H. Stuppleben, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, having on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1895, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, to Elton Domest Smith, Harold Meade Smith, Ernest Augustus Smith and Marion Churchhill Smith, having been filed by said John H. Stuppleben, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, and Ernest Augustus Smith, it is hereby ordered that MONDAY, the 9th day of September, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, be, and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same, and the granting of Letters Testamentary. Dated Honolulu, August 14, 1895.

By the Court: CHARLES F. PETERSON, Clerk.

1891-3w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF

the Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. HELEN APA (w) vs. APA (k).—In divorce.

This Honorable Court do hereby order that the parties to the above entitled cause, to-wit: HELEN APA (w) and APA (k), be and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same, and the granting of Letters Testamentary. Dated Honolulu, August 14, 1895.

By the Court: CHARLES F. PETERSON, Clerk.

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